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Extract from the regiſters of their Noble Mightineſſes the States of Zealand, 22d January 1781.

THEIR Noble Mightineſſes, before they give their opinion with regard to the publication of the placarts containing offenſive and defenſive orders againſt the Engliſh, cannot avoid premiſing ſome particulars which concern the conduct of the States of Zealand, in ſuch a conjuncture of time, which will juſtify them in the eyes of the unprejudiced world, as well as to poſterity; for which end their Noble Mightineſſes muſt call to remembrance, how they, from the beginning of the preſent hoſtilities betwixt the crowns of France and Great Britain, made uſe of their utmoſt endeavours (conſiſtent with the ties they were under) to preſerve the tranquillity and welfare of the State, in the midſt of the troubles amongſt their neighbours.

Their Noble Mightineſſes apprehend, that when one ſtate wiſhes to maintain an uninterrupted neutrality with their neighbours at war, they ought to put themſelves in ſuch a ſtate of defence, as to cauſe the neutrality to be reſpected, or at proper occaſions be able to yield ſome condeſcenſions to the different pretenſions of the powers at war: That as the Republic, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, had been deficient in the firſt of theſe, their Noble Mightineſſes judged that it would be neceſſary to adopt the ſecond, and find means, out of regard to an an-

cient ally, and formerly faithful aſſiſtant of this State, to concur in dropping the defence of a ſingle branch of commerce, however much the ſame might, according to the literal ſenſe of the treaties, be inſiſted upon as free to the ſubjects of the Republic:

That although the States of Zealand are convinced, that commerce, being the chief ſinew of the State, ought alſo to be protected by the power of the State, they are likewiſe on the other ſide convinced, that this protection ought to extend no farther than to the general good of the commonwealth, ſo far as the particular circumſtances and ſtate of the times can admit of; as an ill-timed defence of any ſingle branch of trade might be the occaſion of the whole of the commerce and proſperity of the ſubjects meeting with ſome fatal blow in all its different and extenſive branches:

That the juſtice of theſe maxims have always been underſtood and obſerved in this Republic; that there are many precedents of ſuch like, and even greater indulgences, having been granted to other powers; that there ſtill exiſts one, in reſpect to the Auſtrian Netherlands, by which the province of Zealand are the greateſt ſufferers, and with regard to which it is well known to their High Mightineſſes how far the deliberations had been carried, and by what means they were interrupted:

That the Lords States of Zealand, continuing firmly in the ſame principles, ſaw with regret, that the Confederates *, the one ſooner, the other later, adopted a contrary, and often no wiſe uniform manner of proceeding, againſt which their Noble Mightineſſes, upon every occaſion, objected, exhorted, and remonſtrated, as aware of the conſequences that were to be apprehended, and to which the often returning neceſſity gave ſufficient ground: That thus every endeavour having become fruitleſs, and, in the mean time, the crown of Great Britain having demanded of the State the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty, their Noble Mightineſſes, to avoid giving offence, again attempted to direct their councils that way, to the end that a timeous anſwer might be given, conſiſtent with the circumſtances of the Republic; but that this anſwer was ſo long put off by the generality, contrary to the intentions of this province, that the ſaid crown from thence took occaſion to publiſh the well-known declaration, ſuſpending the treaties, which, however much the grounds thereof are to be diſavowed, contributed notwithſtanding to increaſe the differences:

That the States of Zealand, apprehenſive of the conſequences that might ariſe from the interruption of their ancient and near alliances with Great Britain, again, upon this occaſion, reminded the Confederates of the means of negotiation and conference, for accommodation of the miſunderſtandings which had ariſen, and which had in the beginning of theſe diſputes already been propoſed to them by the ambaſſador Sir Joſeph Yorke; as it ſeemed no wiſe improbable, that, by mutual condeſcenſions, the farther progreſs of theſe differences might have been prevented; but that their Noble Mightineſſes, with concern, and a juſt regret, were obliged to ſee that theſe, and all the other repeated propoſals of reconciliation which they had made, were ſo little regarded, even by the States-General, that they never would ſo much as take them into conſideration:

That further, one incident following upon another, there was at laſt added to theſe, the diſcovery of a certain ſuſpicious correſpondence carried on betwixt the Britiſh colonies of North America, and the magiſtrates of one of the cities of this Republic, and by ſome particular perſons; which, however diſapproved of by their High Mightineſſes, gave, notwithſtanding, an occaſion to his Britannic Majeſty of making a demand upon the States of ſatisfaction and reparation; to which not receiving any timely or ſatisfactory anſwer, he took the recourſe of repriſal againſt the ſhips and effects belonging to the ſubjects of the Republic:

That the States of Zealand, as little as any of the other Confederates, can approve of the legality of the complaints enumerated in his Majeſty's manifeſto againſt the Republic, in ſo far as to admit of any juſt pretenſions of repriſal; but their Noble Mightineſſes nevertheleſs conſidering that it was not without a precedent that one ſovereign had iſſued letters of repriſal, of marque, and arreſt, againſt another ſovereign, nay, that it had even been done againſt this Republic, without matters being carried ſo far as an open rupture; and that, in different

* Meaning the ſeven United States of the Republic.

different treaties, ſuch letters are evidently diſtinguiſhed from that of an open war; and, laſtly, that the manifeſto gave ſufficiently to underſtand, that the way towards an accommodation was not entirely cut off; their Noble Mightineſſes, for theſe reaſons, in the firſt of their aſſemblies held this year, reſolved to make one trial more with the other confederate States, whether their moderate repreſentations for the prevention of bloodſhed, the ruin of the country and its inhabitants, could ſtill have any influence: but ſo far was it from this, that theſe propoſals were ſet aſide without the once taking them into conſideration; whilſt, in name of the States-General of the United Netherlands, without the conſent, nay, even without conſulting with the province of Zealand, ſuch meaſures were concluded upon, and actually taken, as actually brought all into complete diſorder; and the ſalutary views towards a reconciliation were entirely diſappointed:

That by ſuch means the province of Zealand, contrary to their many repeated cautions, endeavours, and remonſtrances, againſt the fundamental laws of the treaty of union, againſt the rights of ſovereignty of the United States of which the Republic is compoſed, find themſelves involved in the general calamity, and their ſhare in the general poſſeſſions and intereſts in the commonwealth expoſed to all the ruinous conſequences of war; ſo that, without a breach of the union, their Noble Mightineſſes have hardly any other choice left open than thoſe of neceſſity and ſelf-defence, and to contribute their aſſiſtance in reſiſting the attack againſt the Republic, which will affect, and has already deeply affected, the inhabitants of Zealand, and take ſuch a ſhare in the adopted meaſures of reſiſtance and annoyance of the common enemy which have attacked us, as their circumſtances will admit of.

For which cauſe the States of Zealand do upon this urgent occaſion freely declare, that they will not decline their aſſiſtance in defence of the Republic, but with united force contribute the ſame in adopting and following ſuch meaſures as may be found moſt conducive towards reciprocating the hoſtilities already begun, and the promoting of a ſpeedy peace, which God grant may be honourable, firm, and for the advantage of the State. Nevertheleſs, in the juſt expectations that theſe provinces, whoſe ſentiments prevailing above thoſe of Zealand have been the cauſe of the war, will likewiſe bear the principal charges thereof, and have a care that the States of Zealand be not obliged to burden their ſubjects with exorbitant taxes, in the ſupporting of a war entered into againſt their inclination and proteſtation.

Laſtly, The States of Zealand, being fully convinced that the defence of their common country depends upon their concord and good agreement, ſhall, in the preſent critical conjuncture, paſs over whatever may give occaſion to any diſagreeable diſcuſſions, and for this reaſon defer taking notice of their well-founded complaint againſt the infraction of the fundamental laws of the union, as well on the preſent weighty occaſion, as upon ſome other late occaſions; though they cannot avoid, for the maintenance and ſupport of the independency and rights of their province and its inhabitants, to recal *ad animum* this undeniable infraction of the bond of the union; reſerving to themſelves the right, in time of more tranquillity, of recovering from the Confederates compenſation of all charges, coſts, and damages, which the province of Zealand, by occaſion of the preſent diſcords, have already ſuſtained, or what they have been obliged to do in defence of themſelves, together with the aſſurance, that the ſolemn conditions and articles of the confederacy will be as religiouſly obſerved by the Confederates in reſpect to Zealand, as the States of Zealand on their ſide are willing to obſerve the ſame.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The Petition of the Weſt-India Planters and Merchants,

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

THat your petitioners have very conſiderable property, and debts due to them, in the ſeveral iſlands in the Weſt Indies, ſubject to the crown of Great Britain, as alſo in the iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, and St Vincent, which have, in the courſe of the preſent hoſtilities, fallen under the dominion of France:

That they have always conceived it to be a maxim among civilized nations, eſtabliſhed in humanity and ſound policy, "That war ſhould be carried on with the leaſt poſſible injury to private property

found in any countries or towns which may be invaded or conquered:" the happy effects of which wiſe principle your petitioners have hitherto experienced, in the ſecurity of their eſtates and effects from rapine and plunder, which have been reciprocally diſcountenanced by the governors in the Weſt Indies, as ruinous to individuals, and productive of no deciſive advantage to any of the ſovereign ſtates concerned.

Your petitioners are therefore ſeriouſly alarmed at the general ſeizure, made by the commanders of your Majeſty's ſea and land forces, of goods, merchandiſe, and ſpecie, found in the Dutch iſlands of St Euſtatius [199.] and St Martin, on their ſurrendering, without reſiſtance, and at diſcretion, to the ſaid commanders; humbly conceiving, that the inhabitants of places which ſubmit to the will, and ſurrender themſelves to the diſcretion, of an invading enemy, immediately upon ſuch ſubmiſſion become the ſubjects of that ſovereign or ſtate to whom the victorious army belongs, and, conſequently, by their allegiance, are intitled to ſecurity in their perſons and property; it being as repugnant to policy as humanity, to permit one claſs of ſubjects to plunder another, the trader having an equal claim with the ſoldier to the protection of government.

Your petitioners humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Majeſty, that thoſe Dutch iſlands did belong to a ſovereign ſtate, by whoſe authority and permiſſion they were made, and have ever been, FREE PORTS; and that they have been recogniſed as ſuch by G. Britain, and all the other maritime powers of Europe who have poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies:

That G. Britain, in particular, has never interdicted, or prohibited to her ſubjects, the trade to thoſe Dutch iſlands, but has, on the contrary, permitted the exportation of great quantities of various articles of goods of the growth, produce, and manufacture of this country, which have been regularly and openly entered out, at the ſeveral ports in this kingdom, for the ſaid Dutch iſlands:

That an act was paſſed, laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for removing any legal doubts ariſing out of the navigation-act, reſpecting the importation of tobacco of the growth of the colonies in North America, which, having eſcaped Britiſh capture, had been imported, from the colonies in rebellion, into thoſe Dutch iſlands, declaring and enacting, "That ſuch tobacco might be legally imported from thoſe, or any other neutral iſlands, into any Britiſh iſland, and from thence into G. Britain;" by which act, the trade to the ſaid iſlands of St Euſtatius and St Martin, which had always been in many reſpects legal, became an object of public encouragement, by being extended beyond what the ſtrict conſtruction of law ſeemed formerly to authoriſe:

That ſince the paſſing of the ſaid act, and even before, during the preſent rebellion, a great part of the tobacco, abſolutely neceſſary for the conſumption and revenue of G. Britain, has been imported through that channel, to the manifeſt benefit of the navigation of this kingdom; for, if the market had not been ſupplied by thoſe means, there would have been an indiſpenſable neceſſity for admitting tobacco from Holland, after having been carried thither from thoſe iſlands in Dutch veſſels; and G. Britain would conſequently have been deprived of the profit ariſing from the long navigation of that bulky commodity:

That ſince the commencement of the American rebellion, the ſaid iſlands of St Euſtatius and St Martin have been frequently of the moſt eſſential ſervice to the Britiſh Leeward iſlands, particularly in the years 1777 and 1778, when the iſlands of Antigua and St Chriſtopher would have ſuffered all the miſeries of actual famine, had not they drawn from St Euſtatius thoſe ſupplies which they formerly received from North America:

That ſince the capture of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, and St Vincent, thoſe iſlands have been principally ſupplied with the ſeveral neceſſaries for their conſumption, and for the cultivation of their plantations, through the medium of St Euſtatius; and that many Britiſh ſubjects having property in thoſe captured iſlands, have been obliged to eſtabliſh houſes of trade in the ſaid iſland of St Euſtatius, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſupplying thoſe iſlands, and have ordered various articles to be ſhipped for St Euſtatius from Great Britain as well as from Holland:

That the great want of plantation-ſtores, and other neceſſaries, in thoſe captured iſlands, has alſo obliged many

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of the planters to ſhip, from time to time, a great part of the produce of their plantations to St Euſtatius, for the purpoſe of purchaſing ſuch plantation-ſtores and neceſſaries:

That many of your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, on the faith of Great Britain, having recogniſed the trade, have ſettled as general traders in thoſe Dutch iſlands, and have conſiderable property in goods, merchandiſe, and money, in the ſaid iſlands; and that others of your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, as agents for the Dutch as well as Britiſh merchants in thoſe iſlands, have ſhipped conſiderable quantities of goods and merchandiſe on account of the ſaid merchants:

That thoſe Dutch iſlands, particularly St Euſtatius, have therefore been, and ought to be, conſidered as free ports, open to all the world, where the ſubjects of all ſtates in amity with Holland were equally welcome, where the goods imported by the hand of Commerce were at open market, ready to be ſold to the beſt bidder, without favour or affection, without any partial or political attachment or predilection to any of the powers at war, without regard to any other object than that of mercantile profit, which is the ſpring and ſoul of all commerce whatever; and that the value of the ſaid iſlands to that ſovereign power to which they belonged, as well as to your Majeſty's ſubjects and other nations, conſiſted in their being univerſal open marts, and not in the inconſiderable produce of their ſoil.

Your petitioners humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Majeſty, that as a very conſiderable part of the property found in thoſe Dutch iſlands muſt neceſſarily belong to many of your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, from the cauſes above ſtated; ſo there are likewiſe others of your Majeſty's ſubjects, reſiding in Great Britain and the Britiſh Leeward iſlands, who are large creditors of the Dutch and Britiſh merchants in thoſe Dutch iſlands, not only on account of goods and merchandiſe, openly and avowedly ſhipped by them, as the agents of the ſaid merchants, but alſo in reſpect of dealings and engagements antecedent to, and unconnected with, the trade carried on by ſuch their debtors in thoſe iſlands.

With reſpect to the property found in the ſaid iſlands belonging to the ſubjects of the States of Holland, or any others of your Majeſty's enemies, your petitioners, having already ſtated what they humbly conceive to be the humane and political practice of war, feel themſelves impelled, by the principle of gratitude, to preſent to your Royal view the conduct of the commanders of the French King's forces, and of the court of France, in the caſe of the conqueſt of the iſlands of Grenada and the Grenadines.

When the iſland of Grenada, after having made a zealous but unſucceſsful defence againſt the enemy's force, ſurrendered at diſcretion, there was no plunder allowed, except on the Hoſpital hill, which was taken by ſtorm, and where the ſmall effects that were lodged neceſſarily fell *in furore belli*, to the firſt of the aſſailants who could lay their hands upon them. The goods and merchandiſe in the town of St George, in that iſland, to a very large amount, not merely intended for the uſe and conſumption of the iſland, but for the general market of the Weſt Indies, remained untouched, and every ſpecies of property whatever was left inviolate, even the goods upon the keys and beach, in various parts of the iſland.

There were indeed certain ordinances iſſued by the French governor on taking poſſeſſion of the ſaid iſland, by which the produce of all plantations belonging to abſentees was to be ſequeſtered until a peace, and the payment of all debts due to your Majeſty's ſubjects reſiding in any part of your Majeſty's dominions was prohibited under pain of military execution. But on the application of the parties intereſted to the court of France, thoſe ordinances were immediately revoked by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and all perſons whatever, whether preſent or abſent, were ſecured in the full poſſeſſion of their eſtates and effects: His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty having been pleaſed at the ſame time to expreſs his diſapprobation of thoſe ordinances, "as tending to injure civil contracts, which are founded on the law of Nature, and which form the moſt ſacred bond of ſociety, being the principal ſource of that reciprocal communication and intercourſe ſubſiſting between the ſubjects of all nations; to which contracts, and to private property in general, the practice of war, among civilized nations, has ever had the moſt tender regard."

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Your petitioners likewiſe with pleaſure reflect, that your Majeſty, in the very beginning of your reign, gave a ſtriking example of clemency upon the capture of Dominica, the inhabitants of which iſland were ſettled there againſt expreſs treaties, unacknowledged by any ſovereign, profeſſing neutrality, yet exerciſing hoſtilities againſt your Majeſty's ſubjects; and, when ſummoned to ſubmit to your Majeſty's arms, not only refuſed to ſurrender, but, provoking an aſſault, were reduced ſword in hand, — yet, by your Majeſty's wiſdom and generoſity, the inhabitants of that iſland were preſerved in the poſſeſſion of all their property.

Your petitioners do not conceive, that thoſe defenceleſs Dutch iſlands were ſurpriſed, and taken poſſeſſion of, by your Majeſty's arms, for the ſake of inglorious ſpoil, but merely with a view to great political objects, in conducting the preſent hoſtilities againſt the combined enemies of Britain, by depriving them in future of the convenience and advantages of thoſe marts. They have ever conſidered Great Britain as priding herſelf in acts of generoſity and humanity, not leſs than in brilliant atchievements of valour in war: and they are confident, that your Majeſty will not permit the Britiſh name to be ſtained, by a departure from that line of conduct, which has hitherto ſo peculiarly characterized this nation for her ſacred regard to the rights of mankind.

They beg leave to repeat to your Majeſty, that the confiſcation of private property in thoſe Dutch iſlands would grievouſly affect many of your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, who have traded there under the ſanction of our laws, or who are creditors of merchants in the ſaid iſlands; and, at the ſame time, to ſtate to your Majeſty their apprehenſions that ſuch a meaſure, ſo far as it would injure the property of the ſubjects of the enemy, muſt neceſſarily tend to increaſe the calamities of war, by exciting deſperate reſiſtance, by exaſperating our foes againſt the trading inhabitants of thoſe iſlands which may hereafter be obliged to ſubmit to their arms, and by eſtabliſhing a predatory ſyſtem, deſtructive and ruinous in its conſequences to individuals, and of no ſolid benefit to the ſeveral ſtates concerned.

Your petitioners do therefore pray, &c.

Signed, by order,

W. CRICHTON, Chairman.

London, April 6. 1781.

An account of MICHEL SCHUPPACH, *the Mountain-Doctor.*

From Coxe's Sketches of the natural, civil, and political ſtate of Swiſſerland.

Langenau, Sept. 18. 1776.

YOU have heard, perhaps, of Michel Schuppach, the famous Swiſs doctor; of whoſe intuitive ſagacity in diſcovering the ſeat of diſorders, and applying ſuitable remedies to them, many wonderful ſtories are recounted by travellers, and which generally, I ſuppoſe, have increaſed in the marvellous, like Virgil's Progreſs of Fame, in proportion as they receded from the ſcene of action. I am now lodged in the houſe of this celebrated Æſculapius: it is ſituate l above the village of Langenau, on the ſide of a ſteep mountain; and from that circumſtance he is generally known by the appellation of *the phyſician of the mountain.*

Upon our arrival here we found the Doctor in his apartment, ſurrounded by a number of peaſants, who were conſulting him upon their reſpective complaints; each having brought with him a ſmall bottle, containing ſome of his water: for, it is by inſpecting the urine that this medical ſage pretends to judge of the ſtate of the patient. His figure is extremely corpulent; he has a penetrating eye; and one of the beſt-humoured countenances I ever ſaw. He ſets himſelf oppoſite to the perſon who conſults him, one moment examining the water, and the next the patient; and continues regarding alternately the one and the other for ſome time, always whiſtling during the intervals. He then opens the ſtate of the caſe, acquaints the conſultant with the nature of his complaints, and has often the good fortune to hit upon the true cauſe. In a word, his knack of diſcovering diſorders by urine has gained ſuch implicit faith in his ſkill, that one might as well doubt of the Pope's infallibility before a zealous Catholic, as of the Doctor's in the preſence of his patients. He has certainly performed ſeveral great cures; and the rumour of them hath brought him patients from all quarters of Europe. There are at this time in his houſe, and in the village, ſeveral Engliſh and French people, together with many Swiſs, who are come hither for his advice.

The Doctor was formerly, it ſeems, a village ſurgeon, has a ſlight tincture of anatomy, and is eſteemed a proficient in botany and chemiſtry; but his reputa-

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tion as a phyſician has now been eſtabliſhed ſome years. He is ſaid to have but little acquaintance with the theory of phyſic; the greateſt part of his knowledge being derived from his extenſive practice, notwithſtanding he never ſtirs a quarter of a mile from his own houſe; for he would not take the trouble of going to Berne, even to attend the King of France.

It is more than probable, that much of this extraordinary man's ſucceſs in his practice is owing to the great faith of his patients, to the benefit they receive from change of climate, to the ſalubrious air of this mountain, and to the amuſement ariſing from that conſtant ſucceſſion of different company which aſſemble in this place, in order to apply to him for aſſiſtance. But whatever may have been the cauſes of his celebrity, it has come to him, as all accounts agree, unſought for by himſelf. He has certainly many excellent qualities: humane and charitable to the higheſt degree; he not only furniſhes the indigent peaſants who conſult him with medicines gratis, but generally makes them a preſent in money beſides; and he always appropriates a certain portion of his gains to the poor of his pariſh. His wife, as alſo his grand daughters, who live with him, are dreſſed like the peaſant-women of the country; and he has ſhewn his good ſenſe in giving the latter no better than a plain education: the eldeſt he beſtowed in marriage, when ſhe was but fifteen, upon one of his aſſiſtants, and gave with her 1300 l. no inconſiderable portion for this country. He procured a match for her ſo early, he ſaid, to prevent her being ſpoiled by the young gentlemen telling her ſhe was pretty, and inſpiring her with the ambition of marrying above her rank.

If domeſtic harmony, and the moſt perfect ſimplicity of manners, have any pretenſions to pleaſe, you would be highly delighted with this rural family. The wife is a notable active woman, and not only ſuperintends all the houſehold affairs with remarkable cleverneſs, but even performs great part of the buſineſs with her own hands: ſhe aſſiſts her huſband likewiſe in making up his medicines; and as he talks no other language than the Swiſs-German, ſhe ſerves occaſionally as his interpreter; and as a proof of his confidence in her adminiſtration of his affairs, ſhe acts alſo as his treaſurer, and receives all his fees, which in the courſe of a year amount to a conſiderable ſum; for although he never demands more than the price of his medicines, yet no gentleman conſults him without giving him an additional gratuity. Many preſents have likewiſe been made to herſelf, from perſons who have reaped benefit by her huſband's preſcriptions; ſeveral of theſe conſiſt of valuable trinkets, with which on days of ceremony ſhe decks herſelf forth to the beſt advantage, in the ſimple dreſs of the country.

The family ſit down to table regularly at twelve o'clock; there are always ſome ſtrangers of the party, conſiſting not only of a certain number of perſons who are under the Doctor's care, but of travellers, like ourſelves, who are led hither by motives of mere curioſity. When the weather is fine, and their gueſts more numerous than uſual, dinner is ſerved out of doors in an open ſhed, that looks upon one ſide of the mountain and the adjacent country, with a diſtant view of the glaciers beyond the lake of Thun. Yeſterday ſome peaſants whom the Doctor had invited formed part of our company; after dinner he gave ſome money to thoſe that ſat near him, and ordered one of his granddaughters to diſtribute his bounty to the others. The benevolence of the old man, his gaiety and good humour, the chearfulneſs of his family, the gratitude of the poor peaſants, the beauty of the proſpect, and the fineneſs of the weather, formed all together the moſt agreeable and delightful ſcenes I ever beheld; and I do not remember in my whole life to have partaken of any meal with a more ſenſible and heart-felt ſatisfaction.

This ſingular man is very often employed in giving his advice from eight in the morning till ſix in the evening, with no other intermiſſion than during the time he is at table. His drugs are of the beſt kind, for he collects the ſimples, as well as diſtils them, himſelf. His houſe, like thoſe of the peaſants, is conſtructed of wood; and, though always full of people, is remarkably neat and clean: in ſhort, every thing about him has the appearance of the pleaſing ſimplicity of former ages.

I had almoſt forgotten to tell you, that I conſulted him this morning myſelf; and aſſuredly I have reaſon to be highly ſatisfied with his preſcription: for he told me I was in ſuch good health, that the only advice he had to give me was, "to eat and drink well, to dance, be merry, and take moderate exerciſe."

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[In compliance with the requeſts of ſome of our readers, we have inſerted the following hiſtory of the Blackbird; and intend occaſionally to give the hiſtory of ſome of the moſt favourite ſinging birds of this country, with directions for bringing them up.]

THE Blackbird is ſo well known, being to be met with in moſt of our counties, that a minute deſcription of it would be unneceſſary. It is one of the largeſt ſinging birds of this country, and is likewiſe one of the firſt that proclaims the welcome ſpring, by his ſhrill harmonious voice, as if he were the harbinger of Nature, to awaken the reſt of the feathered tribe to prepare for the approaching ſeaſon; and by the ſweet modulation of his tuneful notes, frequently endeavours to delight the hen, and allure her to ſubmit to his embraces during the colder ſeaſons of the year, even before the froſts are gone, or the buds and bloſſoms appear upon the trees.

The cock, when kept in a cage, ſings all the ſpring and ſummer, at leaſt four or five months in the year. He is a ſtout hardy bird; and, beſides his own natural note, may be taught to whiſtle a great many tunes.

When wild in the fields, he feeds promiſcuouſly upon berries and inſects. He is very ſolitary, being for the moſt part found flying ſingly (with none except his own mate) amongſt woods and hedges, where they moſtly frequent.

Diſtinguiſhing marks of the Cock and Hen. They are not eaſily known by their colour when young; but the blackeſt bird generally proves the cock, being of a much finer black than that of the hen, which appears more duſky. But the beſt way of diſtinguiſhing them when young is by their eyes: the *irrides*, or circle about the eye of the young cock-bird, is yellow, the hen's conſiderably more pale: his bill is black, and ſeems not perfectly yellow till he is near a year old; the hen's more pale or browniſh, with the tip black: the mouth in both is yellow within.

The cock, as well as the hen, while young, is rather brown, or of a dark ruſſet, than black, and the belly of an aſh-colour; but after he has moulted off his chicken-feathers, he becomes coal-black.

The time and manner of building their neſt. The Blackbird builds its neſt the ſooneſt of any of the feathered tribe, having young ones by the end of March, or ſooner: they build pretty open, generally in banks at the foot of trees, or in hedges near the ground, and before there are many leaves upon the buſhes; which ſo expoſes their neſt, conſidering the largeneſs of it, that it is eaſily diſcovered.

They build their neſt very artificially; the outſide of moſs, ſlender twigs, bents, and fibres of roots, &c. all very ſtrongly cemented, and joined together with clay; plaiſtering the inſide, and lining it with a covering of ſmall ſtraws, hair, or other ſoft materials, upon which the hen lays four or five eggs, of a bluiſh green colour, full of duſky ſpots.

Of the Young. As the Blackbird ſhould never be taken old and tamed, but ought to be brought up from the neſt, thoſe who wiſh to have them good, and taught to ſing different tunes, ſhould take them at about twelve days old, or ſooner; which ſhould be done with all birds deſigned to learn to whiſtle, ſpeak, or imitate the ſong of any other bird.

The Blackbird has commonly four or five young ones at a breeding, which may be raiſed with little trouble; but care muſt be taken to keep them clean. They may be kept in a baſket amongſt hay or ſhort ſtraw, till they are ready for caging, and then ſeparated.

They ſhould be fed at firſt with ſoft meat, ſuch as white bread and milk: when they begin to pick and feed themſelves, they may be weaned from it, by giving them ſheeps hearts, or other lean meat that is not ſalted, cut very ſmall, and mixed with a like quantity of bread crumbled down, and a little water, till it becomes a ſoft paſte.

When they are grown fully up, give them any ſort of fleſh-meat, raw or dreſſed, provided it be not ſalt; if you mix a little bread with it, to keep it moiſt, it will be the better food for them: but let it not be wet, for that will make it ſour.

He is a ſtout healthy bird, not very ſubject to diſorders: but if you find him ſick or drooping at any time, give him a houſe-ſpider or two, or any other inſect, ſuch as they feed upon when wild in the fields, which will relieve him; and let him have a little cochineal in his water.

If you perceive him to ſcour, or dung looſe, grate a ſmall quantity of old cheeſe among his victuals, or put a little liquorice or ſaffron in his water. Theſe are the things that can be recommended, and what will make him chearful, and do him good.

They love to waſh and prune their feathers; therefore, when they are grown up, ſet water in their cages for that purpoſe; but let it not ſtay with them any longer than they have done with it, as they would be always plunging, which makes them weak, and never hearty, or to delight in themſelves.

It is to be remembered at all times, to give your birds wholeſome good food, never ſtale or ſour, and to be ever mindful of keeping them clean. By fixing a net of cord an inch above the bottom of the cage, the bird is prevented from treading amongſt his dung, which is of the utmoſt conſequence in preſerving the health and beauty of all birds.

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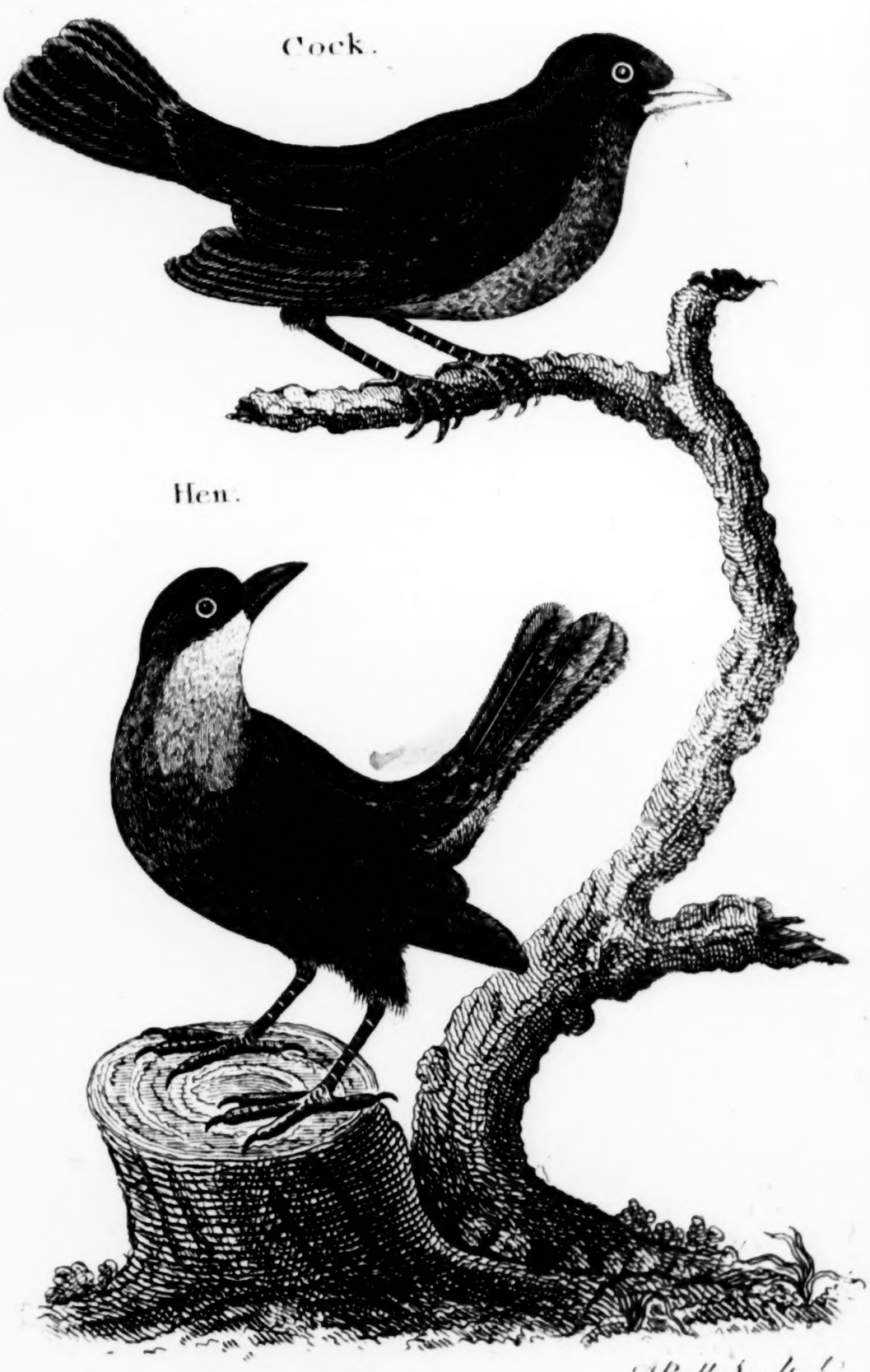

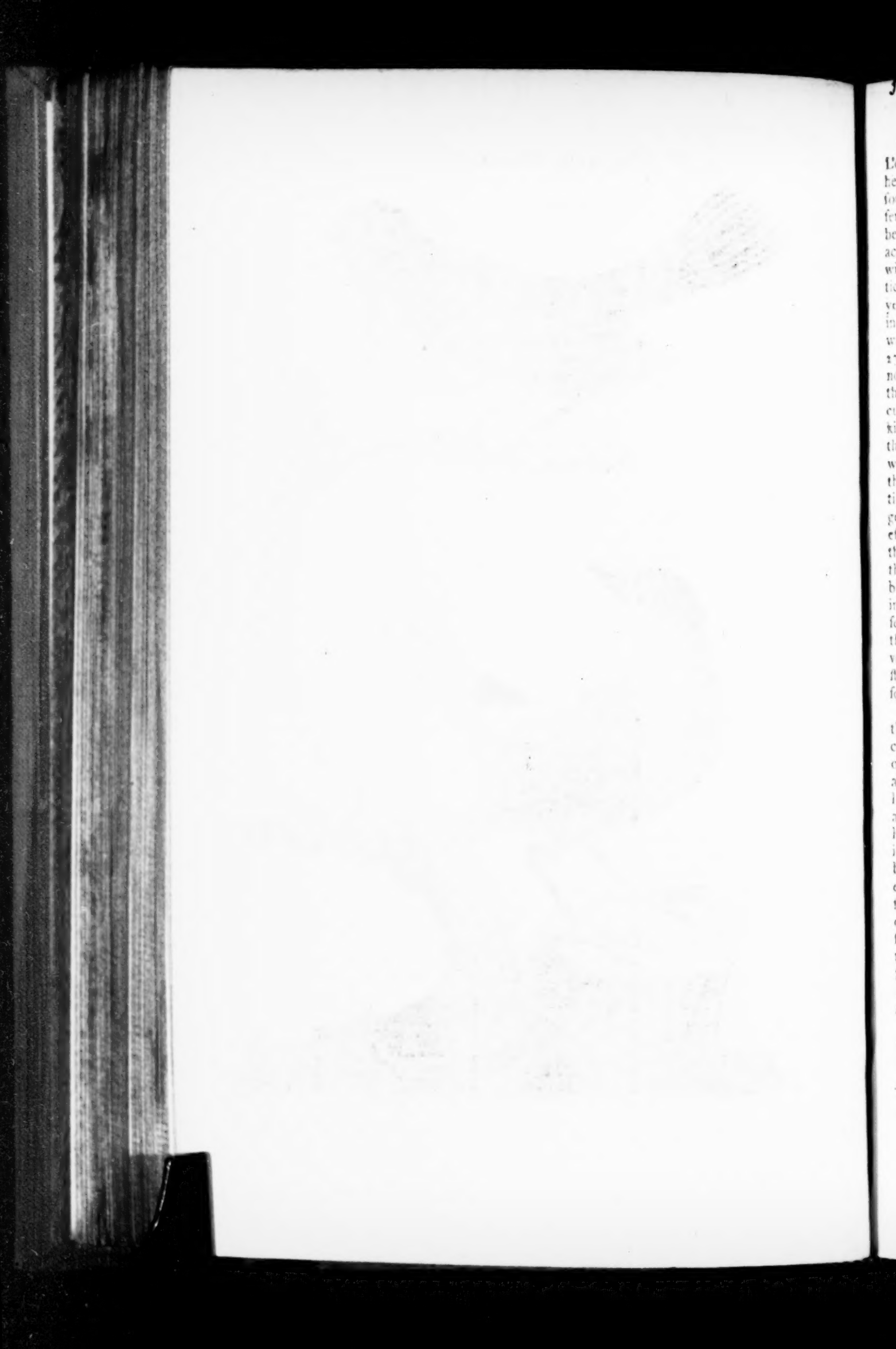

PARLIAMENT. [232.]

The Earl of Ferrers, in the Houſe of Lords, March 19. mentioned a motion he had made in July 1780 [42. 371.], for an account of the Papiſts in the different pariſhes; which accounts had been delivered in on the 5th inſt. The account on the table furniſhed him with facts which he could not paſs unnoticed. The increaſe of Papiſts of late years had been very great, particularly in the dioceſe of Cheſter. In 1717, they were 10,308; in 1767, 25,139; in 1781, 27,228; 15 maſs-houſes; and there are now 15 Papiſt ſchools. His Lordſhip thought it fair to argue from this particular diſtrict to the generality of the kingdom; and therefore concluded, that the number of Roman Catholics, upon the whole, muſt have been increaſed more than double within the period he had mentioned. He conſidered this as ſo dangerous a circumſtance to the religious eſtabliſhment, and domeſtic ſecurity of this country, that he intended, with their Lordſhips permiſſion, to bring in a bill for ſtopping the increaſe of this growing evil; and particularly to impoſe ſome ſevere penalties upon any attempts, on the part of the Catholics, to produce converts to their faith, and alſo to make a ſtrict prohibition againſt their teaching ſchools of any denomination.

The Biſhop of Cheſter ſaid, That as the Noble Earl had ſingled out the dioceſe of Cheſter, he thought it incumbent on him to trouble their Lordſhips with a few words in explanation. The two laſt calculations he believed ſufficiently accurate; but that of 1717 was extremely looſe, vague, and uncertain. The increaſe of inhabitants ſince 1717 had been very great, which was a ſufficient explanation of the alarming propoſition ſtated by the Noble Earl. If the number of inhabitants had conſiderably increaſed, the Roman Catholics muſt have had their proportion of the increaſe; any ſearch therefore after other cauſes, their Lordſhips would ſee, muſt be nugatory and ſuperfluous.

His Lordſhip conceived the laws in force fully competent to prevent the further growth of Popery; it was *high treaſon* to convert, or even to attempt to convert, any perſon to the church of Rome. The Noble Earl was miſtaken if he ſuppoſed, that Papiſts were at liberty to teach ſchools, or to ſeduce Proteſtant children. The act in 1778 only exempted them from perpetual impriſonment; they were ſtill ſubject to all the penalties previous to the reign of William III. The ſtatute-book was ſtill crowded with the ſevereſt penalties againſt Papiſts and Jeſuits. If any further ſecurities with regard to Popiſh ſchools were wanted, the Noble Lord ſhould have his hearty aſſiſtance; but he could not ſo readily conſent to deprive them of the liberty of educating their own children. It was totally inconſiſtent with juſtice, humanity, and perhaps policy, to impoſe ſuch a reſtriction. The Biſhop did not think the late ferment that had been excited by any means as yet radically cured; on that account it might not be the moſt politic meaſure to revive the ſubject, till a more eligible opportunity.

The Earl of Ferrers ſaid, he had great perſonal reſpect for the Noble Prelate; he had referred to the dioceſe of Cheſter, as having a more accurate account of the Roman Catholics there, than he had been able to obtain of all the other dioceſes. He was far from wiſhing to preſs any meaſure upon the Houſe, which either in itſelf, or in point of time, ſhould be diſagreeable to their Lordſhips.

On the 27th of March, the Biſhop of Cheſter informed the Houſe, that he had been confirmed in his doubts of the accuracy of the account of Papiſts taken in 1717, by finding another account taken at the ſame time, that made them 1000 more. But, allowing the accuracy of the account, the increaſe of the Papiſts might eaſily be accounted for, from the prodigious increaſe of people in the dioceſe of Cheſter. As the late dreadful diſturbances had ariſen from a miſconſtruction of the act of 1778, he thought it neceſſary to obviate all miſtakes and miſapprehenſions relating to the increaſe of Papiſts. He then ſtated the rapid progreſs of population in that dioceſe; in particular, the inhabitants of Liverpool were ſix times greater in 1770 than at the beginning of the preſent century. On comparing a dioceſe-book compiled in 1717 with a return of the ſame ſort made to himſelf in 1778, he found, that in the archdeaconry of Cheſter only, there had been ſince 1717 an increaſe of more than 11,000 houſes; which, reckoning five to a houſe, made an increaſe of above 55,000 inhabitants. This account his Lordſhip believed to be very much below the real increaſe, and yet

one half of the dioceſe was not included in it. The Papiſts undoubtedly muſt bear their proportion in the general growth of population. The number in the dioceſe of Cheſter was now more than a third of the whole Papiſts in the kingdom. The papers on the table being returns made in 1780, ſtated the whole of the Papiſts in England and Wales at 69,376. The return in 1767 was 67,916. The increaſe through the whole kingdom ſince 1767 was only 1460. By comparing the two liſts of 1767 and 1780, their Lordſhips would ſee, that in many dioceſes the Papiſts had conſiderably decreaſed; in many there were not fifty, in ſome not ten. Exclude the dioceſe of Cheſter, where the remarkable progreſs of population had occaſioned an increaſe, and it appeared, that ſince 1767 there had been a decreaſe of 600 Papiſts. His Lordſhip had reaſon to believe, that the inhabitants of this kingdom had increaſed conſiderably ſince the revolution, and even within the laſt fifty years. Some writers of eminence (Dr Price, &c.) maintained the contrary; but they went on erroneous principles. Mr Wales had in his late eſſay proved an increaſing population; and an ingenious friend of his own would ſoon fully confirm and eſtabliſh the ſame important fact. His Lordſhip thought it his duty, as ſo much miſchief had lately ariſen from miſapprehenſions on the ſubject of Popery, to put their Lordſhips and the public in poſſeſſion of the real ſtate of the caſe. When it was known that the Papiſts were under 70,000, which was not an hundredth part of the whole inhabitants, they would be ſatisfied there was no foundation for thoſe alarms which the ſuppoſed growth of Popery had occaſioned.

Lord Ferrers in reply ſaid, that he had taken his information from the papers then on the table, which papers had been ordered for the purpoſe by their Lordſhips.

The Commons, March 19. being reſolved into a committee of ſupply, Lord North roſe, and made his motion for meliorating the duties on paper. His Lordſhip began with ſtating to the committee the nature and cauſe of thoſe defects he intended to remedy. He did not, he ſaid, intend to raiſe thoſe duties higher than they were already by act of parliament; but he meant to eſtabliſh ſuch regulations, with reſpect to the collection of the tax on paper, as ſhould make it produce the ſum that the legiſlature expected from it when it was impoſed. This was by no means the caſe at preſent; for by means of evaſion, in conſequence of defects in the acts of parliament under which the duty is levied, or in conſequence of the great improvements in the manufacture of paper, which opened a wide door indeed for evaſions, the tax produced an infinitely leſs ſum than parliament intended it to raiſe when the act was paſſed. He ſaid, in the 10th of Queen Anne, a duty of 12 per cent. *ad valorem* was laid on different kinds of paper, enumerated in the act; and, in the 12th of the ſame Queen, an additional duty of one half of the former one was impoſed; ſo that in the whole 18 per cent. *ad valorem* was the tax to which paper was ſubjected in the reign of Q. Anne. But then the manner in which the value was to be aſcertained, was what opened the door for evaſions. The tax was levied according to the price that paper bore in the next market town; and this price was to be aſcertained by the oath or affirmation of the manufacturer, or his principal workman. Now it ſo happened, that there was ſcarcely any market for paper in England but in London; ſo that paper bore no price in the next market-town, there being no market for it: the manufacturer, therefore, was at liberty to fix what value he pleaſed on his goods; and, if his ſervant would aſcertain that value upon oath, the collector of the tax was obliged not to exact more than 18 per cent. on that valuation. It was, however, moſt evident, that the paper on this account was always infinitely undervalued. From returns made to him from the cuſtomhouſe, he could aſſure the committee, that the valuations had generally been made at no more than one fourth of the real value, ſometimes at a fifth, ſometimes at a ſixth, nay ſometimes at a ſeventh, and even an eighth. It alſo happened frequently, as he diſcovered from the above returns, that the value being thus arbitrarily ſettled by the manufacturer, and not by the prices of the London market, the paper of the very ſame quality and dimenſions was entered by different manufacturers at different prices; ſo that the ſame kind of paper was entered by one at 1 s. 6 d. a-ream, by another at 2 s. by a third at 3 s. and by a fourth at 4 s.; and they were, in ſome meaſure, authoriſed in ſo doing, by a defect in the

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acts of Q. Anne, which described the paper by its particular name, but not by its dimensions; so that, in fact, by the various evasions that had been ingrafted on this and the other defects he had mentioned, the tax did not produce more than 25,000 l. a-year.

To supply these defects, and cut off the possibility of evasions, he intended to propose several regulations, which, without levying more than 18 per cent. the duty that parliament had granted to the crown on papers, would greatly increase the public revenue. For this purpose he intended to make a new enumeration of the various kinds of paper. That which stands in the act of Q. Anne, makes mention of no more than eleven kinds; whereas it is well known, that at present, from the great improvements in the manufacture, there really are no fewer than seventy-six. These he intended to range in five different tables: the first to consist of the paper made of the finest rags, and to contain ten kinds; the second to consist of paper made of very fine, but not the finest rags, and to contain twenty-one kinds; the third, of good writing paper, to contain thirteen; the fourth, of an inferior kind, to contain thirteen; and the fifth to contain nineteen. It was his intention to put it out of the power of the manufacturer to take his valuation but from the London market; and therefore he would propose, that a duty, of 9 s. per ream, be laid upon all paper of the denomination contained in the first of the five tables; and in that *ratio* upon all the others; so that, by this regulation, the tax being paid according to the real, not nominal or arbitrary value, settled by the manufacturer, would produce in this proportion: what formerly brought 4 l. odd, would in future bring 12 l.; what brought six, would produce 18 l.; what produced 7 l. odd, would bring 25 l. His Lordship was aware, that means would be sought to evade the regulations, by giving new names to the paper; so that the manufacturers should be at liberty to pursue their old practice, by entering their paper under names which were not to be found among the seventy-six that he intended to enumerate in the new act; but to obviate this, it was his intention to describe the paper in a double manner,—by its name and by its dimensions; and if any paper should be entered by a name not among the seventy six, then it was to be taxed according to its quality and dimensions; and if a paper should be offered to be entered, of different dimensions from any that should be described in the new act, then it should be subject to the same duty that is to be levied on that paper which is next above it in dimension.—And still further to secure the revenue from evasions of the duty, he intended to introduce into the excise a practice of the customhouse, which is, that when the owner swears to the value of any goods on which a duty *ad valorem* is to be raised, if the customhouse-officer thinks they are undervalued, he may take them to himself on paying to the owner the price he himself had fixed on them, allowing him at the rate of ten per cent. profit.—By these regulations, he hoped he should be able to add greatly to the revenue, without laying any new duty, but merely by levying the old according to the spirit of the legislature when it imposed it. He could not tell exactly how much the receipts would be increased in the customs and excise by his regulations; but from what he had already stated, gentlemen must see, that a very considerable increase indeed must take place. As to stained or printed paper, he did not mean to subject it to any higher duty than it already paid, viz. 1 d. 2 f. the square yard; but as he was going to move for leave to repeal the act of Q. Anne, he must of course insert the article of printed, painted, or stained paper, in the new one, but still at the old duty. His Lordship then proceeded to move his resolutions, which he said were just fourscore in number, (at which information the House set up a loud laugh); one for leave to bring in a bill for repealing the acts of 10th and 12th of Q. Anne; another for introducing the custom-practice he had alluded to; the third for taxing stained paper in the manner he had already explained; seventy-six resolutions, one for each of the seventy-six different kinds of paper which he intended to enumerate; and the last, which, with the other seventy-nine, made up exactly fourscore, for imposing the additional ten per cent. on the whole, which had been imposed on the customs and excise in the last and present session of parliament.

His Lordship, on being asked by Mr Dempster, how he meant to apply the additional sums that should be collected

in conſequence of theſe regulations, ſaid, that he would certainly carry them to the ſinking fund; and as he was then up, he availed himſelf of the opportunity to ſay, that he by no means intended to throw the leaſt ſlur on the manufacturers of paper, by any thing he had ſaid of their practices; for though the revenue ſuffered by their practices, ſtill he knew very well, that it was not to be expected that a manufacturer would enter his paper at the full value, when he knew that others of the buſineſs would not perhaps enter theirs at more than a ſixth. He truſted, however, that as in the infancy of their manufactures they had been ſuffered to evade the laws, and had thereby made conſiderable fortunes, ſo they would not think they were ſubject to any hardſhip, if the legiſlature ſhould call upon them for ſome additional aſſiſtance to the public, now that they had made their manufacture, and to their credit be it ſaid, the moſt flouriſhing in Europe. The reſolutions were then read, and paſſed without the leaſt oppoſition.

The order of the day being read, March 25. for going into a committee on the bill for diſqualifying contractors from being members of the Houſe of Commons, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke moved, that the Speaker leave the chair.

Lord Beauchamp oppoſed this, and ſtated a variety of objections, not merely to the principle, but to the clauſes of the bill. His Lordſhip ſet out with ſaying, that although the bill had paſſed that Houſe laſt ſeſſion, he did not hold himſelf at all bound by the conduct of a parliament which now no longer exiſted; he ſhould therefore very freely ſtate the reaſons which induced him to object to the commitment of a bill, the paſſing of which, he was convinced, would not only be an act of great injuſtice to merchants in general, but would render every gentleman in that Houſe liable to its operations; becauſe if the bill was ſuffered to ſtand as it was then worded, no gentleman, whoſe eſtate lay in timber, coal, iron, or lead, could diſpoſe of the produce of it in the beſt and moſt reputable manner, viz. by ſelling it to government, without incurring the danger of rendering himſelf ineligible to a ſeat in that Houſe.

Sir George Yonge ſaid, the Noble Lord's ſtrongeſt objections went rather to the clauſes than the principle of the bill; and as they ſerved to ſhew that the bill wanted amendment, and was too looſely drawn, he could not but conſider them as good reaſons for ſuffering the bill to go into a committee; and in the committee, from what the Noble Lord had ſaid, he flattered himſelf they ſhould have the Noble Lord's aſſiſtance.

Lord Nugent ſupported Lord Beauchamp, and argued ſtrongly againſt the bill. He ſaid, the commiſſion of accounts was the ſource of ſalvation to be looked up to, and not ſuch bills as that under conſideration. They never had, nor never would produce any good to the country. As a proof of this, he inſtanced Mr Pulteney's famous penſion bill, brought in by Mr Pulteney merely to recover his popularity, when it was almoſt totally loſt. That bill was declared, at the time, to be the great cleanſer of that Houſe, "to purge its groſs humours, and purify its blood." What had been the conſequence? Let the gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe anſwer: They were every day loud in declaring, that the Houſe was more corrupt than ever.

Mr Powys replied, and ironically animadverted on Lord Beauchamp's ſilence laſt ſeſſion.

Colonel Onſlow made a long and humorous ſpeech againſt the bill. He not only diſapproved of it, on account of its being calculated to ſhut the doors of that Houſe againſt the merchants in general, whom he thought one of the fitteſt deſcriptions of people to ſit in it, but on the general idea of its introducing a ſpirit of innovation that might be carried to a dangerous exceſs. If this bill to exclude the merchants was paſſed, he ſhould not wonder to ſee ſome other gentleman ſtart up and propoſe to bring in a bill to exclude the military. As great a variety of arguments might be uſed in ſupport of ſuch a propoſal, as could be advanced in ſupport of the preſent bill. And then at a future day, a third gentleman would be encouraged to riſe and propoſe the excluſion of every naval officer; and after that a fourth might attempt to do the ſame with the lawyers, and to make that Houſe *parliamentum indoctum*, an unlearned parliament. Gentlemen might reaſon upon the latter poſition thus:—"Theſe lawyers come here merely to get preferment, to be made attornies and ſolicitors general, judges, and chief juſtices. Nay, ſooner than miſs the latter object, a lawyer will conſent to be a chief juſtice in *air*. They only puzzle

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us country gentlemen. Three or four of them get up, and make ſpeeches of three or four hours long each, till we are ſo bewildered that we can ſcarcely tell white from black; let's out with them, and then we ſhall be the better able to underſtand one another." The Colonel ſaid, there would be no end to projects and alterations, if the preſent propoſal was adopted. He had other reaſons alſo for oppoſing it. In the firſt place, he had rather at any time ſit down with a gentleman than with his footman. If the bill paſſed, all the reſpectable and wealthy men would ſtay out of parliament, and they would ſend their ſervants and dependents to that Houſe. In fact, if the miniſter choſe to practiſe corruption, it would be done in a much more underhand manner. Now every perſon knew who the contractor was; if the bill paſſed, the contract would go through ſo many hands, that a great deal more of the public money would be waſted. If gentlemen, however, were violently bent on purifying that Houſe and reforming it, let them begin with turning out all thoſe members that were ſent there by Dukes, Marquiſes, and Earls; men who recommended themſelves ſolely by their oratory, who combined together in gangs, and, getting a lawyer at their head, were ſufficiently formidable to do miſchief, and impede the operations of government. The Colonel added likewiſe, that he objected to the bill, becauſe it went to take away a legal right from the elected; and he ſhould object to the bill that he underſtood was to be next taken into conſideration, becauſe that was deſigned to take away legal rights from the electors.

Mr Roſewarne ably objected to it, and in the courſe of his ſpeech again mentioned the calumnies that had been circulated to his prejudice. He once more ſolemnly called on the Noble Lord in the blue ribband to do him juſtice, declaring, if he would not, he would do himſelf juſtice, by throwing up his place, and refunding every ſhilling additional ſalary that he had received ſince his ſalary had been increaſed.

Lord North upon this ſaid, that it was nothing but a want of an opportunity that had hindered him from anſwering the Hon. Gentleman's appeal in a former debate; he now could ſay, that the augmentation of the Hon. Member's ſalary as Vice Warden of the Stanneries of the duchy of Cornwall, ſo far from having proceeded from any corrupt or diſhonourable agreement for any thing already done, or to be done, in parliament, had really preceded any perſonal knowledge that he (Lord North) had had of the Hon. Gentleman. The cauſe of the augmentation was this: The Lord Warden of the Stanneries had preſented a formal petition to the Board of Treaſury, repreſenting, that the office of Vice Warden was greatly inadequate to the labour and fatigue attending the employment; — giving a very high character of the Vice Warden, and recommending him to the Board as an officer well deſerving an increaſe of ſalary. The Board inquired into the nature of the office of Vice Warden, and found that he ſometimes had eighty cauſes to try in a year, ſome cauſes taking up two whole days in the trial; ſo that it appeared very clear, that the ſalary was truly inadequate to the labour; and it was on this account that the ſalary had been increaſed. — As to the Hon. Gentleman's character, he muſt needs ſay, that it ſtood very high; for before he had the honour of his acquaintance, he had heard him ſpoken of by all the nobility and gentry of Cornwall, as a gentleman of the ſtricteſt honour. His Lordſhip then obſerved, that being on his legs, he would juſt remark, with reſpect to the bill then before the Houſe, that it would be the ruin of the nation invariably to give contracts to the cheapeſt bidder; for the mere adventurer would always offer the loweſt terms, lower by far than the merchant of character and ſubſtance would, who had ſo many channels in which he could employ his money.

On a diviſion there appeared, for committing the bill, 100, againſt it 120.

Mr Crew's bill for preventing revenue-officers from voting at elections of members of parliament was likewiſe thrown out, by a majority of 46, after a ſhort debate, in which Mr Crew, Mr Rolle, Mr T. Townſhend, and Lord John Cavendiſh, ſpoke for it; and Lord Nugent, Mr Creſpigny, Mr Welbore Ellis, and Mr Perceval, againſt it.

On March 22. Mr Minchin roſe to make a motion relative to the navy. The preſent ſtate of it, he ſaid, he would not wiſh to bring before that Honourable Houſe, becauſe he did not wiſh to agitate any queſtion that delicate people might think dangerous to our future operations:

perations: but he could not help obſerving, that the ſuperiority of this country at ſea had been given up to the enemy, and given up without a blow, on the 1ſt of December laſt. Adm. Darby had 19 ſail of the line under his command; on the 6th of the ſame month 20: On the other hand, the force of the enemy amounted to between 38 and 44 line-of-battle ſhips in the channel: our fleet retreated before them; ſo that inſtead of a ſuperior victorious navy, we had an inferior runaway navy. In that navy the loſs we had ſuſtained in battle was inconſiderable; it was no more than 1200 men; but by ſickneſs, occaſioned by bad proviſions furniſhed by contractors, there had periſhed 18,000; and what was almoſt incredible, we had loſt 42,000 by deſertions: All theſe loſſes were authenticated by official papers then on the table; and ſufficiently demonſtrated the fatal conſequences that attended impreſſing men into the ſervice, who never failed to avail themſelves of the firſt opportunity to run away: From this circumſtance it alſo appeared, that there was a ſtrange want of diſcipline in the navy; but this was what excited no wonder in his mind, ſince the firſt and greateſt characters of the navy were driven from it. Theſe deſertions, however, might be prevented, and our navy made ſufficiently formidable, if we were to turn our thoughts principally to that object: If 20,000 marines were ſuperadded to thoſe we already have, the country would derive infinite advantage from the meaſure; and would be better defended than by volunteer companies and new regiments of cavalry.

But as he did not mean to enter upon any queſtion that could affect our future operations, he would content himſelf with ſaying, that if peace ſhould be made while the navies of France and Spain remained untouched and undiminiſhed, it would be the peace only of an hour; the principle, *delenda eſt Carthago*, ought not to be forgotten, while theſe navies remained in a flouriſhing ſituation. At preſent he would confine himſelf to the manner of ſtating the expences of the navy. Here Mr Minchin trod in the ſteps of Mr T. Luttrell, in arraigning the admiralty, for applying every year for a ſpecific ſum for the repair of a particular ſhip, without ever the money being expended on that ſhip. The Narciſſus was the particular ſhip that he ſingled out; 3500 l. had been aſked to finiſh her; the next year 5000 l. had been aſked to finiſh her a ſecond time; 5040 l. the next year to give her a third finiſh; and 5000 l. the next, to finiſh her a fourth time. It was ſaid, by ſome people, that it was proper to keep ſhips a long time in their cradles, that they might be ſeaſoned; he had conſulted profeſſional men, and he learned from them, that infinitely leſs time was neceſſary for that purpoſe than was uſually employed in the royal yards; this appeared from the actual ſtate of the Royal Sovereign and the Glory; the former of 100, the latter of 90 guns, that had been kept ſo long a ſeaſoning, that they were actually rotten.

The manner in which the men were employed in the yards was abſolutely ſcandalous: they were bound to work till twelve, and yet they always left off at half after 11; and though the bell rung for them to begin again at one, he himſelf had often obſerved, that not a ſtroke of work ever was begun before three o'clock. At Deptford, their negligence was ſcandalous; they never had more than one ſhip of the line and two frigates in dock; and yet in the private yards on the Thames there were actually eleven men of war now building; ſo that there was infinitely more work done in the private than in the royal yards. After a variety of other obſervations, Mr Minchin read two motions to the Houſe; the one, for leave to bring in a bill for better ſettling and laying before parliament the eſtimates of the navy; the other, for a liſt of the workmen employed in the yards of Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerneſs, and Plymouth, the two laſt years. He then made the firſt motion in form; and obſerved, that as he intended to have the eſtimates for repairs made out, in future, in a general manner, without ſpecifying the particular ſhip for which the money was to be granted, and as he would alſo give to the admiralty an unlimited controul over the money to be granted for theſe eſtimates, ſtill, however, holding them accountable to parliament for the expenditure of it, it was clear that the admiralty would be freed from a great deal of unneceſſary trouble, and therefore he ſhould have their ſupport in the meaſure he had juſt propoſed.

Sir George Yonge ſeconded the motion. He ſtated the vaſt conſequence of the

the navy to this country, and the vaſt expence the nation was at in ſupporting it, no leſs than 50,000 l. a day; (which by the by is almoſt double the ſum; for the ſupply granted for the naval department does not exceed nine millions, whereas 50,000 l. a day makes 18,250,000 l. a year). He arraigned the admiralty for the ſhameful negligence that was to be obſerved in our dock-yards; and held out the activity of the workmen at Breſt, as highly worthy of our imitation; he inſtanced this in the caſe of the Ville de Paris, which had received ſo much damage in the action of the 27th July, that ſhe was obliged to undergo a thorough repair; nay, her very keel was taken out, and a new one put in; ſo that ſhe was almoſt entirely new when the workmen had done with her; and yet this very Ville de Paris that went into dock a ſhattered and almoſt totally ruined ninety gun ſhip in the beginning of Auguſt, was turned out of dock in the April following, an almoſt complete new hundred gun man of war.

Sir Charles Bunbury renewed, in a well-digeſted ſpeech, his old plan of employing as many marines as poſſible, and ſuffering them to be rated as ſeamen as ſoon as they ſhould appear to be qualified. He ſaid, that Lewis XIV. was not the object that our King ſhould imitate; his model ſhould be Lewis XVI.; who, after a peace which was made when the navy of France had been almoſt totally deſtroyed, had reinſtated it in ſo formidable a manner, as to be able to diſpute with us the empire of the ſea. That Prince wiſely made the navy the object of his care; would to God that our miniſters would do ſo too! But they had not; and now the navy of France conſiſted of 73 ſhips of the line; that of Spain, of 47; both combined, formed a navy of 120 capital ſhips; and outnumbered us by 26. He addreſſed himſelf then to Lord North: he knew, he ſaid, from the terms he had offered to America; from the bill appointing commiſſioners to treat with the Americans, and which meaſure was contrary to the inclinations of thoſe who voted with him, that his Noble friend in the blue ribbon was a lover of peace; he therefore entreated him not to ſuffer his natural diſpoſition for peace to give way to the counſel of his *war-enamoured* colleagues, if any opportunity ſhould offer of making an honourable one. He painted, in very pathetic colours, the diſtreſſes of the country, in conſequence of our war with the powers of Europe, particularly with Holland; this laſt, he ſaid, had ruined the manufactories of Suffolk, which county he had the honour to repreſent. He alluded to the capture of St Euſtatia, and condemned the confiſcation of private property there, as a violation of national juſtice, contrary to the example ſhewn by France in the conqueſt of Grenada and Dominica.

Mr Penton explained away, in the uſual manner, the charges made by Mr Minchin againſt the admiralty, for calling ſo often for money for the ſame ſhip. The money was applied in the repair of ſome other; and as the money was employed in public ſervice, it was immaterial whether it was upon the Narciſſus or any other veſſel. With reſpect to the workmen in the yards, they certainly did as much work as it was poſſible for them to do; and as many hands were employed as could be found. As to the private yards on the Thames, and thoſe of Deptford and Woolwich, which were joined, he denied that there was more work done in the former than the latter; and he formed his judgement from the money ſpent in them; in Deptford and Woolwich 400,000 l. were ſpent annually; in the private yards 350,000 l.

The eſtimates of which the Honourable member had complained, ſuch as they were, were juſt ſuch as had been made for a century back; and from a paſſage in the Journals, which he had read by the clerk, it appeared, that in the year 1739, a motion ſimilar to that which had been juſt propoſed, had been made and negatived. Parliament could now call for an account of the expenditure of all public money, when and in what manner they ſhould think proper; he therefore adviſed the Houſe not to take away or cripple that power by a law which ſhould confine them to one particular method.

Adm. Keppel took notice of the ſituation of Adm. Darby; he pronounced it to be delicate, though he heard people without doors ſay, that if he ſhould meet the French and Spaniards, he would beat them both: for his part, he would give it as his opinion, that if the fleets of France and Spain ſhould form a junction, and a battle ſhould enſue, the conſequence would be diſaſtrous to this country. If our Admiral ſhould have

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to contend only with one of them, then indeed he would not feel any gloomy apprehenſions: but it was ſurpriſing that no one about adminiſtration could tell whether the Breſt fleet was at ſea or not. Were there no copper-bottomed cruiſers off Breſt to give miniſtry information of the ſailing of the French? For his part, he hoped they were not yet at ſea; but it was aſtoniſhing that not a friend to the miniſtry knew a ſyllable of the matter.

The deſertion of 42,000 men was truly alarming; and juſtified a ſuſpicion that the diſcipline of the navy was almoſt extinct. As to an additional number of marines, he would be glad to have them; but then he would be glad that they had leſs the appearance of ſoldiers: he begged pardon of the military gentlemen for ſaying ſo; but he was ſorry that they wore red coats, and made ſo military an appearance. In the laſt war, our generals in America found the marines ſuch good ſoldiers that they were conſtantly employed as ſuch on ſhore, to the great detriment of our naval operations in Europe, where our admirals could not get the neceſſary complement of marines to ſerve on board the ſquadrons operating in Europe, almoſt all our marines being then ſerving on ſhore in America.

The workmen employed in the yards were not ſufficiently numerous; and when ſome of thoſe at Portſmouth were ſent to Spithead to repair ſhips out of dock, there was employment in the yard for many more hands than were to be found; and the loſs to the public in conſequence of this want of hands was the greater, as the men working at Spithead were kept ſo long away; for it took them a week to do as much work on the water, as they would have done on ſhore in a day: hence might be traced one of the cauſes why our marine was at this day ſo greatly inferior to that of the Houſe of Bourbon.

With regard to the deſertions, the number was aſtoniſhingly large: he meant to caſt no blame on any particular perſon, but it ſhewed a want of diſcipline and order ſomewhere. Deſertion ought to be ſtudiouſly prevented, it was the bane of the ſervice.

Sir Hugh Palliſer accounted in a very different way for that inferiority. He ſaid, that the family-compact had convinced the rulers of the kingdom, that the greateſt naval exertions would be neceſſary to enable this country to maintain its ſuperiority over the Houſe of Bourbon: it was foreſeen, that whenever war ſhould again break out with France, it would alſo break out with Spain at the ſame time: formerly we had to do with theſe powers alternately, not together; but the family-compact gave reaſon to ſuppoſe, that a rupture with one would be immediately followed by a rupture with the other. Hence aroſe a neceſſity to make preparations for ſuch an event: vaſt quantities of naval ſtores, the ſeeds of future navies, were purchaſed with thoſe ſums the parliament had voted; the dock-yards were abſolutely *crammed*; and then a plan was formed, when he had the honour to preſide at the navy board, for ſo regulating the proceedings of the workmen, as ſhould enable us to avail ourſelves effectually of the reſources we had in ſtore, and raiſe up a navy ſuperior to thoſe of France and Spain united: but the enemies of this country, conſcious that with a great navy ſhe muſt be victorious, intervened; ſowed diſſentions among our workmen, and poiſoned them againſt this new plan. *Aſſociations* were then formed among them: *petitions* and *remonſtrances* were ſent up to the navy board: *committees* were appointed; and *delegates* and *deputies* were ſent up to London, to treat with the navy board, in the nature of a *congreſs*. By theſe means the enemies of this country, who were either external or internal, ſo prevailed, that a vaſt time was loſt, before the workmen could be brought to reliſh a plan that was equally beneficial to them and to the country; and he would venture to ſay, that if the plan had not been retarded in its execution, the navy of G. Britain would at this moment be one quarter greater than it is. This much he thought it neceſſary to ſay, in order that gentlemen might ſee from whence our preſent inferiority had ſprung.

Mr Burke ſeemed nettled at the words *aſſociations*, *petitions*, *committees*, *delegates*, and *congreſs*. He replied with warmth, petitions recommending economy had been rejected; and aſſociations for giving effect to thoſe petitions had been defeated and trampled on; but aſſociations againſt a ſalutary plan, and formed by our workmen, had proved too ſtrong for all the power of adminiſtration. He played with this idea for a long time; and then touched upon the ſeizure of the

the private property of the inhabitants of St Euſtatia, which might be repeated at Curacoa, which iſland might probably be in our hands at preſent. He ſaid, the moment that the people of St Euſtatia had ſurrendered to our arms, their iſland was as much the property of his Majeſty as was that of Barbadoes, and the people as much his ſubjects as were thoſe of Great Britain; and conſequently, it muſt be robbery to ſeize their property, to which they had a right from the moment of their ſurrender, as being *ipſo facto* Britiſh ſubjects.

Col. Roberts ſaid, that he held himſelf bound to relate to the Houſe a fact which he could ſpeak from his own knowledge. At that melancholy æra, when he was made the priſoner of that Houſe, [*a loud laugh*], he was at Plymouth; and he ſaw the very ſhips, the Royal Sovereign and Glory, in their cradles; and ſo far were they from being almoſt totally rotten, as an Hon. member had repreſented them, that he believed there was not an unſound rib in either. He had ſpoken to the ſhipwright, and had aſked him, if there was not danger in having them ſo long expoſed to the weather; who replied in the negative; and ſaid, that there was no danger till a green fur (the man's own words) ſhould appear on the timber; then, he ſaid, it muſt be covered: but at the time they were ſpeaking, there was none of this green fur on either of the ſhips in queſtion; and the ſhipwright declared to him, that they were both perfectly ſound.

Admiral Keppel roſe to clear the gentlemen in oppoſition from any imputation or ſuppoſition that they had fomented any diſaffection in the dock-yards; many of the workmen had been at Goodwood, the ſeat of the Duke of Richmond, in order to get him to patronife them; but that great and good man bid them go about their buſineſs, for he would have nothing to do with them.

Mr Dempſter ſaid, that if a mutiny had taken place among our workmen, the buſineſs ought to undergo an inquiry; and he called upon the vice-admiral, whoſe opinion he held in the higheſt reſpect, to acquaint the Houſe when this mutiny broke out; and why the executive power had not been called upon to quell it, and puniſh the offenders.

Sir Hugh Palliſer replied, that as the plan with which the workmen had been taught to find fault, was beyond the line of their ordinary duty and agreement, ſo it was optional in them to adopt or reject it; conſequently the executive power could not be employed againſt them. The aſſociation, he ſaid, broke out ſome time in 1773 or 1774. [37. 403.]

Mr Bamber Gaſcoigne roſe to defend what Sir Hugh Palliſer had ſaid, relative to the enemies of this country having poiſoned the minds of the ſhipwrights. His honourable friend, the gallant vice-admiral, had neither mentioned foreign enemies nor domeſtic enemies, but had uſed the term *enemies* generally. That the miſchief was done by the enemies of this country, was undoubtedly true; and he verily believed by the very ſame enemies of their country, who had, by infuſing the ſpirit of aſſociation into the minds of the people, and planning committees of correſpondence, thrown the nation into the ferment, the effects of which they had witneſſed the laſt year, when all government was overborne, the dignity of that Houſe debaſed, its honour trampled upon, its authority deſpiſed; and the Houſe, as it were, taken by ſtorm and held priſoner. Theſe very enemies, whoſe aim was to deſtroy and ruin the country ——

Mr Burke roſe with ſome warmth, and called the Hon. Gentleman to order, and was proceeding to enter into an argument, when

Mr Gaſcoigne appealed to the Chair, whether that was ſpeaking to order?

Mr Burke ſaid, if he was not ſuffered to deliver his ſentiments, and the Hon. Gentleman went on accuſing that ſide of the Houſe with having been the enemies of their country, and the cauſe of laſt year's miſchiefs, he would move to have his words taken down.

Mr Gaſcoigne roſe again, and with great firmneſs declared, he would not retract a ſyllable, but would repeat his expreſſions word for word. [*A violent cry of Hear! Hear! Hear! Take down! Take down!*] On which Mr Gaſcoigne ſaid, "Hear! Hear! Hear! Such cries will not alarm me, nor deter me from doing my duty." He then exactly repeated his expreſſions; and after he had done ſo, declared, that, at the ſame time, he did not include the Hon. Gentleman who had called him to order in the number of the enemies of his country. No man reſpected him more than he did. Let them differ in political opinion ever ſo widely, he ſhould continue to regard him

him as a true lover of the conſtitution, as a man whoſe integrity and honeſty were equal to his great and ſhining talents. He meant well, and he had done his country ſome ſervice: but no more of that.—After this compliment Mr Gaſcoigne returned to his alluſion to laſt year's riots, and ſaid, government was put into a cleft ſtick by oppoſition upon that occaſion. If, when all authority was trod under foot, and all law and order ſubverted and deſtroyed, government exerted its powers, and put an end to diſorder by the ſtrong arm of the military, then the cry was, "they were tyrants, they acted oppreſſively!" and if they did not, what was the cry then?—that they were fools. Mr Gaſcoigne anſwered what had been ſaid about the deſertions, and declared, the 40,000 on the account were nominal deſerters; many had been recovered, and he did not doubt but moſt of the others would.

The Houſe then divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 45, againſt it 147.

The ſecond motion was negatived without a diviſion.

Reward of Ingratitude.

As an inſtance of the ſtrong impreſſion ingratitude, or at leaſt what the teſtator might deem the vice of ingratitude, made upon one man, the following clauſe in the laſt will and teſtament of John Aylitt Stow, late of Lincoln's inn, Eſq; paſſed in the prerogative office on Wedneſday, the 20th of June 1781, is produced:

(COPY.)

"I do hereby direct my executrixes to lay out five guineas in the purchaſe of a picture of the viper biting the benevolent hand that ſaved him from periſhing in the ſnow, if the ſame can be bought for that money; and that they do, in memory of me, preſent it to —— ——, Eſq; a King's counſel; whereby he may have frequent opportunities of contemplating on it; and by a compariſon between that and his own virtues, be able to form a certain judgement, which is beſt and moſt profitable, a grateful remembrance of paſt friendſhip and almoſt paternal regard, or ingratitude and inſolence. This I direct to be preſented to him in lieu of three thouſand pounds I had by a former will, now revoked and burnt, left him."

AMERICA. [265.]

The following order of acknowledgement was publiſhed the day after the action at Guildford.

"*Head-quarters, Camp, at Guildford, March* 16.

ORDERS.

Lord Cornwallis deſires the officers and ſoldiers to accept his warmeſt acknowledgements for the very extraordinary valour diſplayed by them in the action of yeſterday. He will endeavour to do juſtice to their merit, in his repreſentations to their ſovereign and the commander in chief; and ſhall conſider it as the greateſt honour of his life, to have been placed at the head of ſo gallant an army.

He gives his particular thanks to Maj.-Gen. Leſlie, for the ſpirited and judicious attack which he conducted on the left wing of the enemy; to Brig.-Gen. O'Hara and Lt-Col. Webſter, for the eminent ſervices which they rendered at the head of their reſpective brigades; to Brig.-Gen. Howard, and to the officers who commanded the battalions and corps of the guard and Britiſh line; to Major Du Boy, who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of the brave regiment of horſe; and Capt. Roeder, who commanded the Yagers; to Lt-Col. Tarleton, for the ſpirit and ability ſhewn by him in the conduct of the cavalry, which ſo greatly contributed to the final ſucceſs of the glorious day; and to Lieut. M'Leod, for his able management of the artillery. He muſt likewiſe acknowledge the aſſiſtance he received from the ſervices of his aids-de-camp, Capt. Broderick, Maj. Roſs, and Lieut. Haldane; of Capt. Skelly, aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Leſlie, Maj. Deſpard, deputy-adjutant-general, and Maj. of Brigade England, acting as quarter maſter-general, and the Majors of Brigade, Collins, Bowes, and Manley."

Lt-Col. Webſter, ſo honourably mentioned in the above acknowledgements, died of the wounds he received in the action. The ſincerity with which Earl Cornwallis laments the death of this gallant officer, will beſt appear by the letter which he wrote to his father, the Rev. Dr Alexander Webſter of Edinburgh, upon that melancholy occaſion, viz.

"Dear Sir, *Wilmington, April* 23.

It gives me great concern to undertake a taſk, which is not only a bitter renewal of

of my own grief, but muſt be a violent ſhock to an affectionate parent.

You have for your ſupport the aſſiſtance of religion, good ſenſe, and an experience of the uncertainty of all human happineſs. You have for your ſatisfaction, that your ſon fell nobly in the cauſe of his country, honoured and lamented by all his fellow-ſoldiers; that he led a life of honour and virtue, which muſt ſecure him everlaſting happineſs. When the keen ſenſibility of the paſſions begins a little to ſubſide, theſe conſiderations will give you real comfort.

That the Almighty may give you fortitude to bear this ſevereſt of trials, is the earneſt wiſh of your companion in affliction, and moſt faithful ſervant,

CORNWALLIS."

We have already given the account of Guildford battle from the London Gazette [261.]: What follows is the account publiſhed by Congreſs.

Gen. Green to Gen. Waſhington, dated, Head-quarters, Iron-Works, North Carolina, March 10.

"Since I had the honour of addreſſing your Excellency laſt, there have been ſome changes in our circumſtances. On the 2d, Lt Col. Lee, with a detachment of riflemen, attacked the advanced of the Britiſh army, under Col. Tarleton, near Allamance [260.], and killed and wounded, by report, about thirty of them. On the 6th, the Britiſh moved down towards High rock, either with a view to intercept our ſtores, or cut off the light infantry from the main body of the army, then advanced near ſeven miles; but they were handſomely oppoſed, and ſuffered conſiderably, without effecting any thing.

This manœuvre occaſioned me to retire over the Haw river, and move down the north ſide of it, with a view to ſecure our ſtores coming to the army, and to form a junction with ſeveral conſiderable reinforcements of Carolina and Virginia militia, and one regiment of Virginia eighteen months men, on the march from Hillſborough to High rock. I effected this buſineſs, and retired to Guildford Court houſe.

Our militia had been upon ſuch a looſe and uncertain footing ever ſince we croſſed the Dan, that I could attempt nothing with confidence, though we kept within ten or twelve miles of the enemy for ſeveral days. The enemy kept cloſe, ſeemingly determined that we ſhould gain no advantage of them, without riſking ſomething of conſequence. I have the honour to be, &c.

Ditto to his Excellency Samuel Huntington, Preſident of Congreſs, dated, Camp, at the Iron-Works, ten miles from Guildford Court-houſe, March 16.

"On the 10th I wrote to his Excellency Gen. Waſhington from the High-rock ford, on the Haw river, (a copy of which I incloſed your Excellency), that I had effected a junction with a continental regiment of eighteen months men, and two conſiderable bodies of militia belonging to Virginia and North Carolina. [261.] After this junction I took the reſolution of attacking the enemy, without loſs of time, and made the neceſſary diſpoſition accordingly; being perſuaded that if we were ſucceſsful, it would prove ruinous to the enemy; and if otherwiſe, it would only prove a partial evil to us.

The army marched from the High-rock ford on the 12th, and on the 14th arrived at Guildford. The enemy lay at the Quaker meeting-houſe on Deep river, eight miles from our camp. On the morning of the 15th our reconnoitring parties reported the enemy advancing on the Saliſbury road. The army was drawn up in three lines: the front line was compoſed of the North-Carolina militia, under the command of Gen^{s} Butler and Eton; the ſecond line of Virginia militia, commanded by Gen^{s} Stephens and Lawſon, forming two brigades; the third line, conſiſting of two brigades, one of Virginia, and one of Maryland continental troops, commanded by Gen. Huger and Col. Williams. Lt-Col. Waſhington, with the dragoons of the firſt and third regiments, a detachment of light infantry, compoſed of continental troops, and a regiment of riflemen under Col. Lynch, formed a corps of obſervation for the ſecurity of our right flank. Lt-Col. Lee, with his legion, a detachment of light infantry, and a corps of riflemen, under Col. Campbell, formed a corps of obſervation for the ſecurity of our left flank.

The greater part of this country is a wilderneſs, with a few cleared fields interſperſed here and there. The army was drawn up on a large hill of ground ſurrounded by other hills, the greater part of which was covered with timber and thick underbruſh. The front line

was poſted with two field-pieces juſt on the edge of the woods, and the back of a fence, which ran parallel with the line, with an open field directly in their front. The ſecond line was in the woods, about 300 yards in the rear of the firſt, and the continental troops, about 300 yards in the rear of the ſecond, with a double front, as the hill drew to a point where they were poſted; and on the right and left were two old fields. In this poſition we waited for the enemy, having previouſly ſent off the baggage to this place, appointed to rendezvous at in caſe of a defeat. Lt-Col. Lee, with his legion, his infantry, and part of his riflemen, met the enemy on their advance, and had a ſevere ſkirmiſh with Lt-Col. Tarleton, in which the enemy ſuffered greatly. Capt. Armſtrong charged the Britiſh legion, and cut down nearly thirty of their dragoons; but, as the enemy reinforced their advanced party, Lt-Col. Lee was obliged to retire, and take his poſition in the line.

The action commenced by a cannonade, which laſted about twenty minutes, when the enemy advanced in three columns; the Heſſians on the right, the Guards in the centre, and Lt-Col. Webſter's brigade on the left. The whole moved through the Old fields to attack the North-Carolina brigades, who waited the attack until the enemy got within 140 yards, when part of them began to fire, but a conſiderable part left the ground without firing at all. The generals and field-officers did all they could to induce the men to ſtand their ground, but neither the advantages of the poſition, nor any other conſideration, could induce them to ſtay. Gen. Stephens and Gen. Lawſon, and the field-officers of thoſe brigades, were more ſucceſsful in their exertions. The Virginia militia gave the enemy a warm reception, and kept up a heavy fire for a long time; but being beat back, the action became general almoſt every where. — The corps of obſervation under Waſhington and Lee were warmly engaged, and did great execution; in a word, the conflict was long and ſevere, and the enemy only gained their point by ſuperior diſcipline.

They having broken the ſecond Maryland regiment, and turned our left flank, got into the rear of the Virginia brigade, and appearing to be gaining our right, which would have encircled the whole of the continental troops, I thought it moſt adviſable to order a retreat. About this time, Lt-Col. Waſhington made charge with the horſe upon a part of the brigade of guards; and the firſt regiment of Marylanders, commanded by Col. Gunby, and ſeconded by Lt-Col. Howard, followed the horſe with their bayonets: near the whole of this party fell a ſacrifice. Gen. Huger was the laſt that was engaged, and gave the enemy a check. We retreated in good order to the Reedy Fork river, and croſſed at the ford about three miles from the field of action, and there halted, and drew up the troops, until we collected moſt of the ſtragglers. We loſt our artillery and two ammunition waggons, the greater part of the horſes being killed before the retreat began, and it being impoſſible to move the pieces but along the great road. After collecting our ſtragglers, we retired to this camp, ten miles diſtant from Guildford.

From the beſt information I can get, the enemy's loſs is very great, not leſs, in killed and wounded, than 600 men, beſides ſome few priſoners that we brought off.

Incloſed I ſend your Excellency a return of our killed, wounded, and miſſing. Moſt of the latter have gone home, as is but too cuſtomary with militia after an action. — I cannot learn that the enemy have got any conſiderable number of priſoners. — Our men are in good ſpirits, and in perfect readineſs for another field day.

I only lament the loſs of ſeveral valuable officers who are killed and wounded in the action. Among the latter is Gen. Stephens, ſhot through the thigh, and Gen. Huger in the hand; and among the former is Major Anderſon, of the Maryland line.

The firmneſs of the officers and ſoldiers, during the whole campaign, has been almoſt unparallelled. Amidſt innumerable difficulties they have diſcovered a degree of magnanimity and fortitude that will for ever add a luſtre to their military reputation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Return of killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Continentals. — Killed: 1 major, 1 captain, 3 ſubalterns, 5 ſerjeants, 47 rank and file. Wounded: 8 captains, 4 ſubalterns, 6 ſerjeants, 93 rank and file. Miſſing: 3 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 150 rank and file. Total, 1 major, 9 captains, 7 ſubalterns, 14 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 290 rank and file.

Brig.

Brig.-Gen. Huger ſlightly wounded in the hand.

No return of the artillery companies has yet been received; but their loſs is very conſiderable.

This return is the moſt accurate that can be obtained at preſent; but it is expected many of the miſſing will rejoin their corps.

Virginia militia. — Killed: 4 captains, 11 rank and file. Wounded: 1 major, 2 captains, 7 ſubalterns, 1 ſerjeant, 56 rank and file. Miſſing: 1 major, 2 captains, 11 ſubalterns, 14 ſerjeants, 294 rank and file.

Brig.-Gen. Stevens wounded through the thigh. Many of thoſe miſſing are expected to return, or to be found at their homes.

North-Carolina militia. — Killed: 6 rank and file. Wounded: 1 captain, 1 ſubaltern, 3 rank and file. Miſſing: 2 captains, 9 ſubalterns, 552 rank and file.

The North-Carolina cavalry, commanded by the Marquis of Bretigny, loſt 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

No return of one of the North-Carolina regiments is received; thoſe miſſing are ſuppoſed to have gone home. According to the reports of the general and field officers, very few were killed or taken, moſt of them having thrown away their arms, and abandoned the field early in the action.

"*London, June* 9. A letter from an officer under the command of Lord Cornwallis, in Carolina, ſays, "We have paid very dear for the late advantage gained over the rebels, as we have loſt many of our beſt officers, and a great number of men; ſeveral of thoſe that were wounded die daily, ſo that our army is much reduced. It was the moſt bloody battle that has been fought ſince the American war firſt broke out. Poor Col. O'Hara was ſtabbed in many parts of his body by bayonets, by which you may ſuppoſe the action was very cloſe and obſtinate. Our general, on his meeting with ſucceſs, at firſt thought he ſhould ſoon have brought the rebels to ſubmit, but he is now convinced that he was miſtaken, and that an entire conqueſt will be a very difficult matter."

"*Charleſtown, April* 14. As Col[s] Fenwicke and Lechmere were yeſterday viſiting their hoſpital, ſome ſmall diſtance from the redoubt at Pocotaligo, they were ſurpriſed and taken priſoners by a ſmall party of rebels, when a more conſiderable body ſummoned the fort, which being deprived of the preſence of thoſe officers, and the defendants chiefly compoſed of militia, was immediately ſurrendered. This misfortune is in a great meaſure attributable to the want of ſtrict diſcipline in the militia videtts, who, by quitting their advanced poſts, ſuffered the enemy, unnoticed, to get round, and by that means accompliſh their purpoſe.

In the London Gazette of June 23. there is a letter from Sir H. Clinton to Lord G. Germain, dated, New York, May 18. congratulating his Lordſhip on the very important ſervices performed by the troops in Virginia, (as deſcribed in the following letter from Brig.-Gen. Arnold) which muſt be productive of the very beſt conſequences, as it is credibly reported, that the greateſt part of the tobacco was French property, and almoſt their entire annual remittance.

Extract of Brig.-Gen. Arnold's letter to Sir Henry Clinton.

"Sir, *Peterſburgh, May* 12.

I am extremely ſorry to inform your Excellency, that Maj.-Gen. Phillips is reduced ſo low by a fever, which ſeized him on the 2d inſtant, that he is incapable of buſineſs, and the phyſicians are not without fears for his ſafety. In this ſituation I think it my duty to tranſmit to your Excellency, by expreſs, a detail of the proceedings of the army under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Phillips ſince they left Portſmouth, (which his indiſpoſition prevented him from doing as he intended.)

On the 18th of April, the light infantry, part of the 76th and 80th regiments, the Queen's Rangers, Yagers, and American Legion, imbarked at Portſmouth, and fell down to Hampton road; on the 19th proceeded up James river to Burwell's ferry; on the 20th Lt-Col. Abercrombie, with the light infantry, proceeded up the Chickahomany in boats; Lt-Col. Simcoe, with a detachment, to York; Lt-Col. Dundas, with another detachment, landed at the mouth of the Chickahomany; and Maj. Gen. Phillips and myſelf landed with part of the army at Williamſburgh, where about 500 militia were poſted, who retired upon our approach. The militia at York croſſed the river before the arrival of Lt-Col. Simcoe, who made a few priſoners, ſpiked and deſtroyed ſome cannon, and next day returned to Williamſburgh.

On the 22d the troops marched to Chickahomany. We were met on the road, five miles from the mouth of the river, by Lt-Col. Dundas, with his detachment.

tachment. This evening the troops, cavalry, artillery, &c. were reimbarked. The next morning we were joined by Lt-Col. Abercrombie, with the light infantry, who had been ten or twelve miles up the Chickahomany, and deſtroyed ſeveral armed ſhips, the State ſhip-yards, warehouſes, &c. &c.

At ten o'clock the fleet weighed, and proceeded up the James river, within four miles of Weſtover.

The 24th, weighed anchor at eleven o'clock, and run up to City Point, where the troops, &c. were all landed at ſix o'clock in the evening.

The 25th, marched at ten o'clock for Peterſburgh, where we arrived about five o'clock p. m. We were oppoſed, about one mile from town, by a body of militia, under the orders of Brig.-Gen. Muhlenberg, ſuppoſed to be about 1000 men, who were ſoon obliged to retire over the bridge, with the loſs of near 100 men killed and wounded, as we have ſince been informed; our loſs only one man killed and ten wounded. The enemy took up the bridge, which prevented our purſuing them.

26th. Deſtroyed at Peterſburgh 4000 hhds of tobacco, one ſhip, and a number of ſmall veſſels on the ſtocks and in the river.

27th. Maj.-Gen. Phillips, with the light infantry, part of the cavalry of the Queen's Rangers, and part of the Yagers, marched to Cheſterfield court-houſe, where they burnt a range of barracks for 2000 men, and 300 barrels of flour, &c.

The ſame day I marched to Oſborn's, with the 76th and 80th regiments, Queen's Rangers, part of the Yagers, and American Legion, where we arrived about noon. Finding the enemy had a very conſiderable force of ſhips four miles above Oſborn's, drawn up in a line to oppoſe us, I ſent a flag to the Commodore, propoſing to treat with him for the ſurrender of his fleet, which he refuſed, with this anſwer, "That he was determined to defend it to the laſt extremity." I immediately ordered down two ſix and two three pounders, brass field-pieces, to a bank of the river, nearly level with the water, and within 100 yards of the Tempeſt, a 20 gun State-ſhip, which began immediately to fire upon us, as did the Renown of 26 guns, the Jefferſon, a ſtate-brigantine, of 14 guns, and ſeveral other armed ſhips and brigantines; about 2 or 300 militia on the oppoſite ſhore, at the ſame time, kept up a heavy fire of muſketry upon us. Notwithſtanding which, the fire of the artillery, under the direction of Capt. Page and Lieut. Rogers, took ſuch place, that the ſhips were ſoon obliged to ſtrike their colours, and the militia drove from the oppoſite ſhore. Want of boats, and the wind blowing hard, prevented our capturing many of the ſeamen, who took to their boats, and eſcaped on ſhore; but not without firſt ſcuttling and ſetting fire to ſome of their ſhips, which could not be ſaved.

Two ſhips, three brigantines, five ſloops, and two ſchooners, loaded with tobacco, cordage, flour, &c. &c. fell into our hands.

Four ſhips, five brigantines, and a number of ſmall veſſels, were ſunk and burnt. On board the whole fleet (none of which eſcaped) were taken and deſtroyed about 2000 hhds of tobacco, &c. &c. &c. and very fortunately we had not a man killed or wounded this day; but have reaſon to believe the enemy ſuffered conſiderably. About five o'clock p. m. we were joined by Maj.-Gen. Phillips, with the light infantry.

28th. The troops remained at Oſborn's, waiting for boats from the fleet; part of them were employed in ſecuring the prizes, and carrying them to Oſborn's as a place of ſafety.

29th. The boats having arrived, the troops were put in motion. Maj.-Gen. Phillips marched with the main body; at the ſame time I proceeded up the river, with a detachment in boats, and met him between Cary's mills and Warwick.

30th. The troops marched to Manchester, and deſtroyed 1200 hhds of tobacco. The Marquis de Fayette having arrived with his army at Richmond, oppoſite to Manchester, the day before, and being joined by the militia drove from Peterſburgh and Williamſburgh, they were ſpectators of the conflagration, without attempting to moleſt us. The ſame evening we returned to Warwick, where we deſtroyed a magazine of 500 barrels of flour, and Colonel Cary's fine mills were deſtroyed in burning the magazine of flour. We alſo burnt ſeveral warehouſes, with 150 hhds of tobacco, a large ſhip and a brigantine afloat, and three veſſels on the ſtocks, a large range of public ropewalks and

and ſtorehouſes, and ſome tan and bark houſes full of hides and bark.

May 1ſt. Marched to Oſborn's, and diſpatched our prizes and boats down the river; and in the evening marched to Bermuda hundreds, oppoſite City Point.

2d. Embarked the troops, &c. &c.

3d. Fell down the river to Weſtover.

4th. Proceeded down to Tappahannock.

5th and 6th. Part of the fleet fell down to Hog iſland.

7th. Maj.-Gen. Phillips having received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, orders were given for the fleet to return up the river again. We arrived at Brandon about five o'clock, and moſt of the troops, cavalry, &c. were landed this evening, though it blew a gale of wind.

8th. Remained at Brandon, Maj.-Gen. Phillips being very ill, and unable to travel on horſeback, a poſt chaiſe was procured for him.

9th. The light infantry, and part of the Queen's Rangers, in boats, were ordered, with the Formidable and Spitfire, to proceed to City Point and land there. The reſt of the army were put in motion for Peterſburgh, where they arrived late in the night, having marched near thirty miles this day.

On our leaving Bermuda hundreds, and going down the river, the Marquis de Fayette with his army moved towards Williamſburgh, and, by forced marches, had croſſed the Chickahomany at Long-bridge, when our fleet returned to Brandon; which retrograde motion of ours occaſioned him to return as rapidly, by forced marches, to Oſborn's, where he arrived the 8th, and was preparing to croſs the river to Peterſburgh when we arrived there, which was ſo unexpected, that we ſurpriſed and took two majors (one of them aid-de-camp to Baron Steuben, the other to General Smallwood); one captain and three lieutenants of dragoons; two lieutenants of foot, a commiſſary, and a ſurgeon: Some of theſe gentlemen arrived only two hours before us, with an intention of collecting the boats for the Marquis to croſs his army.

On the 10th the Marquis made his appearance on the oppoſite ſide of the river with a ſtrong eſcort, and having ſtaid ſome time to reconnoitre our army, returned to his camp at Oſborn's; and we are this day informed he is marched to Richmond, where it is ſaid Wayne with the Pennſylvania line has arrived; this is however uncertain, but he is certainly expected there.

An expreſs paſſed through this place the day before our arrival here, who left Halifax on the 7th, and informed, that the advance of Lord Cornwallis's army arrived there that morning: This report we have from ſeveral quarters, and I am inclined to believe it is true.—Several expreſſes have been ſent to his Lordſhip, informing him of our being here ready to co-operate with his Lordſhip. We are in anxious expectation of having particular intelligence from him every minute.

As ſoon as it is reduced to a certainty that Lord Cornwallis has croſſed the Roanoke, and is on his march for this place, the army will advance one or two days march from hence, to meet his Lordſhip, and carry a ſupply of proviſions for his army.

A conſiderable magazine of flour and bread has fallen into our hands near this place, and the country abounds with cattle.

Maj.-Gen. Phillips is ſo weak and low, that it will be ſome conſiderable time before he can go through the fatigue of buſineſs. In this critical ſituation, I am happy to have the aſſiſtance of ſo many good and experienced officers with me commanding corps. If joined by Lord Cornwallis, or the reinforcement ſaid to be coming from New York, we ſhall be in force to operate as we pleaſe in Virginia or Maryland.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. ARNOLD."

By the Thynne packet, which brought over the diſpatches, accounts are received, that Maj.-Gen. Phillips died four days after the date of Brig.-Gen. Arnold's letter.

"*New York, March* 31. On Tueſday night laſt Capt. Beckwith, with a party of the 37th regiment, went to Eliſabethtown, where they ſo completely ſurpriſed the guard, that the centry at the door had only time to throw down his arms and run away: finding the rebels diſperſed in the houſes, he immediately went to their alarm-poſt; where, by beating to arms, he drew a lieutenant and many of his ſoldiers to him, whom he made priſoners. After ſearching the town, and taking ſuch people as he thought proper, he returned to Staten iſland, having had one man killed on the expedition."

"*New York, May* 21. Yeſterday week, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Col. Delancy, with about 100 cavalry, and

200 foot, marched from Morriſſania, and penetrated about thirty three miles into the country, diſtant one mile and a half beyond Croton river, which they croſſed with great difficulty, from its being then unuſually deep: the cavalry were obliged to carry the foot on horſeback, and many of them were forced to ſwim. Directly after croſſing the river, Capt. Kipp of the horſe, and Lieut. Totten of the rangers, with the troops under their command, attacked the rebel colonel Green, with a number of continental troops. The colonel was mortally wounded, and Maj. Flag, with twelve privates, were killed. One doctor, with twelve or thirteen men, were taken priſoners. At the ſame time Capt. Knapp of the horſe, with a detachment under his command, attacked the houſe of the widow Griffin, about half a mile diſtant from the above, where he took one enſign and twenty privates, and killed eight men. On their return, Capt. Kipp took five militia men, and killed three, without the loſs of a man; Lieut. Totten was ſlightly wounded in the toe, and one private ſlightly wounded in the ſide. The above ſervice was completely effected in twenty-four hours.

Total, 22 killed, 2 wounded, 36 priſoners, including one enſign, two lieutenants, and a ſurgeon on parole.

The above Col. Green defended Red Bank on Delaware againſt Col. Donop.

After the rebels had on a ſummons conſented to ſurrender, they fired out of the windows of a houſe into which they had retreated, thereby provoking the conquerors to ſtorm it."

"*Trenton, April* 28. The governor and council this day ſettled and publiſhed the comparative value of the continental-currency, and that iſſued in purſuance of an act of Congreſs, of the 18th of March 1780, at 150 for one."

On Saturday, March 31. a captured rebel mail was brought to New York. It contains a great many letters from New England, Rhode iſland, Connecticut, Fiſh Kill, New Windſor, &c.; among which are the following.

Oliver Wolcott, jun. to his father, in Congreſs, repreſenting the ſtate of the finances in Connecticut, dated, Hartford, March 25.

"Honoured Sir,

The aſſembly of this ſtate have at length riſen without doing much buſineſs; they conſidered the ſtate of our finances as ſo perplexing and intricate, that they choſe to leave it to a future opportunity; nothing of conſequence was determined, except laying a few taxes; but the manner in which they have made them payable, makes it doubtful whether they will have any good conſequences. I believe it was before you left home that the aſſembly agreed to collect a tax of four dollars upon the pound, in old continental currency; and alſo ſet on foot a large lottery, for the purpoſe of iſſuing the new bills ſtruck by order of Congreſs. The laſt aſſembly ſeemed to think, that it would be very impolitic to iſſue the new money, and therefore have aboliſhed the lottery as of no conſequence, though the tickets were printed and ſigned, and advertiſements for ſale had been poſted in all parts of the ſtate. In order to anſwer the preſent urgent demands for money, they have ordered, that all the taxes that were laid to ſink the Connecticut emiſſions, together with thoſe laid the laſt ſeſſion, might be paid in orders drawn by the committee of Pay-table.

In conſequence of which the ſuperintendant-commiſſary and quartermaſter of this ſtate have drawn large ſums upon the treaſurer in ſmall orders: their orders are diſtributed into all parts of the ſtate to the collectors, and every farthing of the money originally deſigned as a ſinking fund for our new bills, is applied to purchaſe ſupplies for the army. By means of this ſenatorial quibble, the money is kept in circulation, though the faith of the ſtate has been ſolemnly plighted that it ſhould not re-iſſue.

Little of the continental money is ſeen in circulation, and even that ſmall quantity is not in ſo great repute as formerly.—The diſcount is ſeventy-five for one. ——I am," &c.

Gen. Waſhington on Public Service.

To the Hon. Benj. Harriſon, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Delegates, Richmond, Virginia, dated, Head Quarters, New Windſor, March 27.

"Dear Sir,

On my return from Newport, I found your favour of Feb. 16. with its incloſures, at head-quarters. I exceedingly regret, that I could not have the pleaſure of ſeeing you, not only from perſonal motives, but becauſe I could have entered upon the ſubject of your miſſion in

in a much more free and full manner than is proper to be committed to paper.

I very early ſaw the difficulties and dangers to which the ſouthern ſtates would be expoſed for reſources of cloathing, arms, and ammunition, and recommended magazines to be eſtabliſhed, as ample as their circumſtances would admit. It is true they are not ſo full of men as the northern ſtates; but they ought for that reaſon to have been more aſſiduous in raiſing a permanent force, to have been always ready, becauſe they cannot draw a head of men together as ſuddenly as their exigencies may require. That policy has unhappily not been purſued either here or there; and we are now ſuffering from the remnant of a Britiſh army what they could not, in the beginning, accompliſh with their forces at the higheſt.

As your requiſitions go to men, arms, ammunition, and cloathing, I ſhall give you a ſhort detail of our ſituation and proſpects as to the firſt, and of our ſupplies and expectations as to the three laſt.

Men. By the expiration of the times of ſervice of the old troops, by the diſcharge of the levies engaged for the campaign only, and by the unfortunate diſſolution of the Pennſylvania line, I was left, previous to the march of the detachment under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, with a garriſon barely ſufficient for the ſecurity of Weſt Point, and two regiments in Jerſey, to ſupport the communication between the Delaware and North river. The York troops I had been obliged to ſend up, for the ſecurity of the frontiers of that ſtate. Weak, however, as we were, I determined to attempt the diſlodgement of Arnold, in conjunction with the French fleet and army, and made the detachment to which I have alluded.

In my late tour to the eaſtward, I found the accounts I had received of the progreſs of recruiting in thoſe ſtates had been much exaggerated; and I fear we ſhall, in the end, be obliged again to take a great proportion of their quotas in levies for the campaign, inſtead of ſoldiers for three years, or for the war. The regiments of New York having been reduced to two, they have but few men to raiſe. Jerſey depends upon voluntary inliſtments upon a contracted bounty, and I cannot therefore promiſe myſelf much ſucceſs from the mode. The Pennſylvania line, you know, is ordered to compoſe part of the ſouthern army. Gen. Wayne is ſo ſanguine as to ſuppoſe he will ſoon be able to move on with 1000 or 1200 men; but I fancy he rather over-rates the matter.

You will readily perceive, from the foregoing ſtate, that there is little probability of adding to the force already ordered to the ſouthward: for ſhould the battalions from New Hampſhire to New Jerſey inclusive be completed, (a thing not to be expected), we ſhall, after the neceſſary detachments for the frontiers and other purpoſes are made, have an army barely ſufficient to keep the enemy in check in New York. Except this is done, they will have nothing to hinder them from throwing further reinforcements to the ſouthward; and to be obliged to follow by land every detachment of their army, which they always make by ſea, will only end in a fruitleſs diſſipation of what may now be called the northern army. You may be aſſured, that the moſt powerful diverſion that can be made in favour of the ſouthern ſtates, will be a reſpectable force in the neighbourhood of New York. I have hitherto been ſpeaking of our own reſources. Should a reinforcement arrive to the French fleet and army, the face of matters may be entirely changed.

Arms. I do not find that we can at any rate have more than 2000 ſtand of arms to ſpare, perhaps not ſo many: for ſhould the battalions which are to compoſe this army be complete, or nearly ſo, they will take all that are in repair or reparable. The 2000 ſtand came in the Alliance from France, and I have kept them apart for an exigency.

Ammunition. Our ſtock of ammunition, though competent to the defenſive, is, by a late eſtimate of the commanding officer of artillery, vaſtly ſhort of an offenſive operation of any conſequence. Should circumſtances put it in our power to attempt ſuch an one, we muſt depend upon the private magazines of the ſtates, and upon our allies. On the contrary, ſhould the defenſive plan be determined upon, what ammunition can be ſpared will be undoubtedly ſent to the ſouthward.

Cloathing. Of cloathing we are in a manner exhauſted. We have not enough for the few recruits which may be expected; and except that which has been

ſo long looked for and talked of from France ſhould arrive, the troops muſt, next winter, go naked, unleſs their ſtates can ſupply them.

From the foregoing repreſentation, you will perceive, that the proportion of the continental army, already allotted to ſouthern ſervice, is as much as, from preſent appearances, can be ſpared for that purpoſe, and that a ſupply of arms, ammunition, or cloathing of any conſequence, muſt depend, in a great meaſure, upon future purchaſes or importation.

Nothing which is within the compaſs of my power ſhall be wanting to give ſupport to the ſouthern ſtates; but you may readily conceive how irkſome a thing it muſt be to me to be called upon for aſſiſtance, when I have not the means of affording it.—— I am," &c.

To the Hon. Dr Witherſpoon, member of Congreſs, Philadelphia, dated, Hampton Falls, March 19.

" Dear Sir,

Our affairs reſpecting Vermont and the weſtern parts of this ſtate, are daily more and more perplexed and difficult. A conſiderable number of towns in the counties of Grafton and Cheſhire, at a convention, have entered into an agreement with the aſſembly of Vermont to join with them, and have renounced the juriſdiction of New Hampſhire. How far this may extend, I am unable to ſay; but at preſent all things in that quarter are in confuſion. I am not favoured with the articles of their agreement, ſo cannot ſend you a copy of them. Our general aſſembly met on Wedneſday laſt, and have theſe matters now under conſideration. I am, with much eſteem and reſpect, your obedient humble ſervant."

LONDON GAZETTE, *April 24.*

" *Whitehall, April 24.* Extract of a letter from Major-General Vaughan, to Lord George Germain.

My Lord, *St Euſtatius, March 18.*

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that ſince I had the honour of writing to you on the 5th inſtant, the colony of Demerary and the river Eſſequibo have, in conſequence of a ſummons made by two of his Majeſty's ſloops of war, commanded by Captains Day and Pindar, ſubmitted to his Majeſty's arms [195.]. The terms which the admiral and myſelf have thought proper to grant them for the preſent, I have the honour to incloſe your Lordſhip.

I have the honour further to inform your Lordſhip, that having ſent Lt-Col. Ferguſon to the iſland of St Bartholomew, that iſland immediately ſurrendered to his Majeſty's protection; a copy of which, with the return of the ordnance found there, I have the honour to tranſmit your Lordſhip.

Sandwich, St Euſtatius, March 14.

We the General Officers and Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's forces in the Weſt Indies, do, in his royal name, demand an immediate ſurrender of the iſland of St Bartholomew, with all its dependencies.

The inhabitants of the iſland, on taking the oaths of allegiance, will be permitted to remain in full poſſeſſion of their property, and be received as ſubjects under the protection of the Britiſh crown, till his Majeſty's pleaſure is known.

G. B. RODNEY.
J. VAUGHAN.

St Bartholomew, March 15.

Whereas Colonel Ferguſon and Captain Græme have demanded an immediate ſurrender of this iſland in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, by order of their Excellencies Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. K. B. and the Hon. Gen. Vaughan, Commanders in Chief of his Majeſty's fleets and armies in the Weſt Indies; — We the Governor and principal inhabitants of the iſland of St Bartholomew do accordingly deliver up the ſaid iſland to the arms of Great Britain, and do declare ourſelves ſubjects thereof, relying upon the juſtice and humanity of the commanders in chief for protection.

GOD ſave King GEORGE."

A return of ordnance found in St Bartholomew is ſubjoined, conſiſting of 1 eighteen pounder, 2 nine pounders, and 2 four pounders, all French, and 7 others in different parts of the iſland.

" *Admiralty office, June 27.* Capt. Smith of his Majeſty's ſhip the Centaur, who was coming with diſpatches from Sir George Brydges Rodney, had the misfortune to be taken, and was obliged to throw his diſpatches over board; but

but being afterwards put on board a Danish vessel, he landed at Plymouth, and arrived here this morning.

What he relates upon memory is, that on Saturday the 28th April, at ten o'clock in the morning, the Russell and Amazon, cruising between St Lucia and Martinico, got sight of the enemy's fleet, with a very large convoy; upon which Sir Samuel Hood, with his squadron, made sail to windward, in hopes of being able to prevent the enemy from getting into Fort Royal.

On the next morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the enemy's fleet, consisting of twenty-one sail of the line, four frigates, and a cutter, were seen off St Anne's bay, bearing down round the Diamond rock to cover their convoy, at that time standing close along shore under the batteries, in order to get into Fort-Royal bay. At half past eleven the enemy, being between the British fleet and the shore, were joined by four ships of the line from Fort-Royal bay; immediately after which, the enemy having the weather-gage, and both fleets standing to the S. E. with the larboard-tacks on board, the action began, and continued till ten minutes after three in the afternoon, when the van of the enemy made sail and hauled their wind, and the firing ceased on both sides. The van and centre ships of the British fleet, from the situation of the two lines, had necessarily the greatest share in the action. Sir Samuel Hood kept sight of the enemy till one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; but, notwithstanding his constant endeavours, was never able to bring them a second time to action. Sir George Rodney, with the Sandwich and Triumph, together with the Russell, Centaur, Torbay, and Intrepid, which had repaired their damages, was to sail from St Kitt's the 10th of May, to join Sir Samuel Hood, and had sent orders to the Panther, then cruising to windward, to do the same; so that his fleet now consists of twenty-one sail of the line, with which he intended to proceed off Fort Royal, and offer the enemy battle.

Gen. Vaughan came from St Eustatius to St Kitt's in the Sandwich, intending to proceed from thence to Barbadoes.

N. B. Among the following list of killed are, Capt. Nott and Lieut. Plowden of the Centaur, and Mr Johnson, master of the Russell.

Line of Battle, and List of Killed and Wounded.

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*G.*	*M.*	*K.*	*W.*
Alfred	Capt. Bayne	74	600	—	—
Belliqueux	— Brine	64	500	—	—
Pr. William	— Douglas	64	500	—	6
Alcide	— Thompson	74	600	1	4
Invincible	— Bickerton	74	600	2	4
Monarch	— Reynolds	74	600	—	—
Barfleur	R.-Ad. Sir Samuel Hood, Capt. Knight	90	767	—	5
Terrible	— Ferguson	74	600	—	—
Princessa	— Sir T. Rich	74	600	—	—
Ajax	— Symmons	74	600	3	5
Resolution	— Lord R. Manners	74	600	1	8
Montagu	— Houlton	74	600	—	4
Gibraltar	R.-Ad. Drake, Capt. Knatchbull	80	617	6	8
Centaur	— Nott	74	650	13	27
Russell	— Sutherland	74	600	5	16
Torbay	— Gideon	74	600	3	29
Intrepid	— Molloy	64	500	1	—
Shrewsbury	— Robinson	74	600	6	14
	Total killed and wounded			41	130

A letter from Dominica, dated April 16. says, that the town of Roseau has been almost totally destroyed by fire, only a few of the houses in the skirts of the town being left standing.

Advice has been received from Hispaniola, that on March 29. there was a violent hurricane at that island, which had driven all the ships on shore, and that many of them were lost, amongst which were two Spanish men of war of 74 guns each, and three frigates; that the sea overflowed the banks, and washed down many of the buildings erected since the earthquake, and that upwards of twenty families had lost their lives.

"*London, June* 12. Letters received at Jamaica, from Black River, Musquito shore, dated Jan. 16. and Feb. 6. say, that the English inhabitants of that settlement are in the most deplorable situation for want of provisions, and every other necessary of life: an insurrection was hourly expected to break forth among their slaves, and they were also apprehensive of a visit from the Spaniards."

Capt. Moutray of the Ramillies, who was convoy to the East and West India fleets taken in August last [42. 443.], was tried on board one of his Majesty's ships on the Jamaica station, and suspended.

ODE on the death of a young LADY.

From Mr Logan's Poems.

THE peace of Heav'n attend thy ſhade,
My early friend, my fav'rite maid!
When life was new, companions gay,
We hail'd the morning of our day.
Ah, with what joy did I behold
The flower of beauty fair unfold!
And fear'd no ſtorm to blaſt thy bloom,
Or bring thee to an early tomb!

Untimely gone! for ever fled
The roſes of the cheek ſo red;
Th'affection warm, the temper mild,
The ſweetneſs that in ſorrow ſmil'd.
Alas! the cheek where beauty glow'd,
The heart where goodneſs overflow'd,
A clod amid the valley lies,
And "duſt to duſt" the mourner cries.

O from thy kindred early torn,
And to thy grave untimely borne!
Vaniſh'd for ever from my view,
Thou ſiſter of my ſoul, adieu!
Fair with my firſt ideas twin'd,
Thine image oft will meet my mind;
And, while Remembrance brings thee near,
Affection ſad will drop a tear.

How oft does Sorrow bend the head,
Before we dwell among the dead!
Scarce in the years of manly prime,
I've often wept the wrecks of time.
What tragic tears bedew the eye!
What deaths we ſuffer ere we die!
Our broken friendſhips we deplore,
And loves of youth that are no more!

No after-friendſhip e'er can raiſe
Th'endearments of our early days;
And ne'er the heart ſuch fondneſs prove,
As when it firſt began to love.
Affection dies, a vernal flower,
And Love, the bloſſom of an hour;
The ſpring of Fancy cares controul,
And mar the beauty of the ſoul.

Vers'd in the commerce of deceit,
How ſoon the heart forgets to beat!
The blood runs cold at Int'reſt's call:—
They look with equal eyes on all.
Then lovely Nature is expell'd,
And Friendſhip is romantic held;
Then Prudence comes, with hundred eyes:—
The vail is rent, the viſion flies.

The dear illuſions will not laſt;
The æra of Enchantment's paſt;
The wild Romance of Life is done;
The real Hiſt'ry is begun.
The Sallies of the Soul are o'er,
The Feaſt of Fancy is no more;
And ill the banquet is ſupply'd
By form, by gravity, by pride.

Ye gods! whatever ye with-hold,
Let my affections ne'er grow old;
Ne'er may the human glow depart,
Nor Nature yield to frigid Art!
Still may the gen'rous boſom burn,
Tho' doom'd to bleed o'er Beauty's urn;
And ſtill the friendly face appear,
Tho' moiſten'd with a tender tear!

The POET. *An Ode.*

WHen raptures poetic inſpire my brain,
And Pegaſus ſoareth unheeding the rein;
Through air's wide expanſe he wings ſwift his way,
But keeps far aloof from Sol's genial ray.
Far, far from thoſe ſpots where genius inſpir'd
The epic of Homer, and Virgil's breaſt fir'd;
Where Milton in ſtrains moſt divine penn'd his ſong;
Where the lyre of Pope by the Muſes was ſtrung;
Where Waller's ſweet lines moſt harmoniouſly flow'd;
Where Young caught devotion, illum'd by his God!
Inſtead of genial fertile lands,
He ſeeks the barren northern ſtrands:
But once more kind, tow'rds Grecian plains
He wing'd his flight to fill my ſtrains;
My pulſe beat high! Fate ſaid, "Be gone!"
My blood ſoon froze, my heart was ſtone.
In vain my hopes to taſte Pierian ſtreams,
"To wake the ſoul with tender ſtrokes of art;"
To glow with rapture in Parnaſſian themes,
With tales heroic elevate the heart.
"Ceaſe, ceaſe your plaints, your hopes give o'er,
Attempt Pegaſian heights no more;
Seek not by verſe your fame to raiſe,
Nor think Apollo ſwells your lays;
Tread then the paths of humbler proſe,
And quick deſcend from whence you roſe."
Thus ſpoke the God who guilds meridian day:
No more my pen attempt the Poet's lay;
No more ſhall Vanity, in fraudful guiſe
Of Pegaſus, ſeduce my eyes.
"No," ſhe replies, "till Folly fill your brain,
And then with me you'll ſoar again."

June 4. 1781. H.

An EPIGRAM.

Addreſſed to a bungling EPITAPH-MAKER.

THere's many a ſerious blundering epitaph
Deſign'd to make one cry, but makes one laugh:
But thine's ſo odd, ſo ſtupid, and ſo dry,
They make the reader neither laugh nor cry.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

[Several poſtponed articles are now inſerted.]

PERSIA.

"*Conſtantinople*, *April* 14. By a courier arrived here from Bagdat we learn, that Perſia is again become the theatre of an inteſtine war; that Sadik Kan, who aſſumed the government, had driven his competitor Ale Murat Kan from it; that the latter in his turn had totally defeated him, but that Sadik Kan is again aſſembling a more numerous army than the former, to endeavour to ſtop the progreſs of his adverſary."

TURKY.

"*Conſtantinople*, *April* 30. On the 23d inſtant a fire broke out in the quarter of this city, which is almoſt entirely inhabited by lawyers. It was ſo violent that, notwithſtanding all poſſible aſſiſtance, it continued burning eleven hours. It is computed that 200 houſes were deſtroyed.

A fortnight ago the plague broke out again in this city; the hotel of the Venetian ambaſſador has been affected with it, one of whoſe domeſtics is dead. It is very probable that this terrible calamity was brought hither from Salonica; from whence we learn, that it has made ſuch ravages there, that though two thirds of the inhabitants had left the place, it carries off upwards of 100 perſons daily."

"*Conſtantinople*, *May* 14. We begin to feel the bad effects of the headſtrong conduct of the late Vizir to lower the price of proviſions; it has prevented many people from bringing any here, inſomuch that this capital experiences a great ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions, at a time that they ought to be very plenty. Many perſons aſſert, with much appearance of truth, that there is at preſent but one month's ſtock of proviſions in Conſtantinople. Others attribute the ſcarcity of corn, rice, and coffee, to a falſe idea the late Vizir had conceived, namely, that it was for the intereſt of the ſubjects of the Porte, that none but Turkiſh ſhips ſhould be employed to tranſport proviſions from the White ſea to this capital, without conſidering that their ſhips from Alexandria are very large, and their crews very unſkilful, and make but one voyage in a year, whereas foreign ſhips make three or four in the ſame ſpace of time. The ſituation of the neighbouring provinces is equally deplorable."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw*, *April* 17. From public accounts delivered in, we find the army of this crown conſiſts of 11,438 effective men, including officers, viz. 2963 cavalry, 733 light troops, 1039 dragoons, 827 artillery men, and 5876 infantry. The army of the Grand Duchy is compoſed of 2497 cavalry, and 1943 infantry; to which muſt be added 25 ſtaff-officers, which make the Lithuanian army amount to 4465 men."

DENMARK.

"*Elſineur*, *May* 8. This day one Daniſh man of war of 70 guns, and three of 60 guns each, arrived in the Sound from Copenhagen. The three firſt, with a guard-ſhip of 50 guns, will remain here. Capt. Krieger, the commander in chief, will detach ſucceſſively one of the ſhips to cruiſe in the Cattegat; and it is not doubted that they have orders to be upon their guard, day and night, when any Dutch and Engliſh ſhips of war are in the Sound at the ſame time."

"*Copenhagen*, *May* 24. The frigate the Bornholm, of 36 guns, is lately arrived from the Weſt Indies, and Capt. Schionning, who commands her, was immediately put under arreſt, and a commiſſion is appointed to examine into his conduct when he met three Engliſh privateers, which took his convoy from him, conſiſting of ten merchant ſhips. It is ſaid there are ſome circumſtances which make much againſt the captain."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Hague*, *May* 20. The ratification of the convention concluded between the court of Verſailles and this republic, for the reſtitution of retaken Dutch veſſels upon paying 10 per cent. was ſigned the 16th of this month. We hope the St Euſtatia prizes taken by M. de la Motte Piquet will be included in that convention.

The ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland continue their deliberations; the day before yeſterday the deputies of the city of Amſterdam preſented a very ample memorial, in which they ſtrongly inſiſt, "that inquiry be made into the cauſes why the fitting out of the men of war goes on ſo ſlowly, which has ſo long detained the fleet from ſailing, under the ſpecious pretence of want of proviſion, cannon, wood, and ſeamen; and that

for

for the purpoſe of making the ſaid inquiry, there be commiſſaries appointed who are known to be men of probity, and lovers of their country." This memorial the ſtates would not admit, although ſtrongly ſupported by the cities of Dordrecht and Haerlem, and even by the provinces of Zealand and Frieſland."

"*Hague, June* 3. The ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, finding that the pecuniary negotiation of eight millions, at two and a half per cent. agreed to Jan. 26. is already nearly filled up, and that the finances of the ſtate ſhould be further augmented, have reſolved to add four millions more, on the ſame footing and intereſt as eſtabliſhed by their High Mightineſſes in January laſt."

"*London, June* 13. The following intimation was given to the States of Holland by M. St Saphorin, the Daniſh ambaſſador at the Hague, on behalf of his maſter, on April the 28th: That the ſubjects of the republic having by degrees abuſively taken poſſeſſion of the forts of Creve Cœur and Good Hope, which they have ſince fortified, and uſed as the means of invading and otherwiſe diſturbing the Daniſh poſſeſſions on that coaſt; and the repeated aſſurances given by their High Mightineſſes, of effectually removing all ſuch cauſes of diſſention, having not had any effect; he is ordered to aſk of their High Mightineſſes, whether their intention is to withdraw their garriſons from the above forts, as their continuing there militates againſt the very exiſtence of the Daniſh poſſeſſions; as alſo to ſignify to their High Mightineſſes, that the King his maſter will receive, from the affairs being ſettled on the coaſt of Guinea in an amicable manner, as much ſatisfaction as he would find it diſagreeable and repugnant to his feelings, were he compelled to treat this affair in a more ſerious manner."

"*Hague, June* 22. Some merchants of Amſterdam have preſented a petition to the States-General, complaining of the hardſhips they ſuffer from no ſuch agreement being entered into with the Americans as there is with the court of France, relative to prizes which may be retaken by any American privateers; and as they have by that means irrecoverably loſt ſeveral of their merchant ſhips, they pray their High Mightineſſes to enter into ſome agreement with the States of America ſimilar to thoſe entered into with the court of France; the happy effects of which they have already ſo profitably experienced. The States-General having deliberated upon the above, have put it into a fair way of being very ſpeedily regulated, in order that the petitioners may obtain the juſtice they have a right to expect."

GERMANY.

"*Cologne, May* 22. We learn from Coblentz, that an ordinance had been publiſhed there, by which the Jews are forbidden to carry on any other commerce than that of wine, and ſome trifling commodities. This ſtep is taken, it is ſaid, to encourage the other inhabitants to addict themſelves to trade."

"*Vienna, May* 26. The Emperor, a ſhort time before his departure for the Low Countries, iſſued a declaration in favour of the Jews, which affords a ſtriking proof of his ſentiments on toleration. It conſiſts of ſix articles. The firſt admits them into all public ſchools; and, after they ſhall have finiſhed their ſtudies, to all ſorts of employments. The ſecond exempts them from wearing any mark of diſtinction, and permits them to dreſs according to their own liking. The third reſpects their money, allowing them to depoſit it in what place they think proper. The fourth relates to their commerce, gives them the liberty to deal in all ſorts of merchandiſe, and eſtabliſh manufactures where-ever they pleaſe. The fifth empowers them to rent landed eſtates, and cultivate the ground themſelves, without any aſſiſtance from Chriſtians, that by their labour herein they may become uſeful members of the ſtate. The ſixth ſpecifies, that in order to facilitate the deciſion of their ſuits at law, and avoid the expences of proceſſes, every thing relative to commerce ſhall be for the future written in the German language, without uſing any Hebrew characters."

"*London, June* 19. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, accompanied by Col. Howard, Col. Lowther, and Lord Malden, arrived ſafe at Oſtend on Wedneſday laſt, at five o'clock in the afternoon, after a paſſage of fourteen hours, in a neutral veſſel from Dover. His Royal Highneſs obſerved the ſtricteſt *incognito*, and was dreſſed in plain blue, without a ſtar; but was, notwithſtanding, immediately recogniſed.

The Emperor had left Oſtend at three o'clock that afternoon, and was to lie at Bruges

Bruges that night. The Duke of Glouceſter ſet out after his Imperial Majeſty at five o'clock the next morning, and arrived at Bruges at a little before ſeven the ſame day, and immediately ſent Col. Lowther to ſignify his deſire of an interview; but the Emperor declined giving the Duke that trouble, and directly accompanied the Colonel to the hotel where his Royal Highneſs had alighted. The Duke hearing of the honour the Emperor intended him, received him at the foot of the ſtaircaſe, and after conducting him into his apartments, the moſt perfect intercourſe of cordiality and friendſhip took place, which was ſucceeded by a long conference. After which his Royal Highneſs returned to Oſtend, where he imbarked for England, and arrived here on the 17th current."

ITALY.

"*Naples, May* 8. Mount Veſuvius has been very quiet for a long time, but the mountain called Somma, not very far from the former, opened laſt month, and the lava runs very violently. No one ſuſpected this mountain to contain ſo much combuſtible matter, nor has any lava iſſued from it before during the memory of man."

"*Mantua, June* 1. Laſt Wedneſday morning a fire broke out in the great opera-houſe, which raged with ſuch violence, that, notwithſtanding all poſſible aſſiſtance, that ſuperb edifice was reduced to aſhes."

"*Bologna, June* 5. The 3d of this month, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt all over Romania; the Duchy of Urbino alſo felt it, and ſeveral perſons loſt their lives by that phænomenon; but no place ſuffered ſo much as Cagli, the whole town being almoſt thrown down, and upwards of 800 people buried in its ruins; of that number is Biſhop Bertozzi, who was cruſhed to death whilſt he was officiating."

SWITZERLAND.

On the 1ſt of May a dangerous conſpiracy was diſcovered at Fribourg, capital of the canton of the ſame name, which the conſpirators had fully determined to put in execution on the morning of the 3d, when, under favour of the fair that was to have been held that day, their intentions were, to have entered that city, with their arms hid in carts and waggons, and to have made themſelves maſters of the arſenal, put all the members of the ſenate to the ſword, &c. Happily their deſign was diſcovered; and expreſſes were next day ſent to Bern for aſſiſtance. At midnight, a detachment of the garriſon of Bern, and three companies of dragoons of that canton, entered Fribourg, with ſeveral pieces of artillery, having marched about forty miles that day. On the morning of the 3d, a body of 500 or 600 inſurgents appeared at the gates of the city, which finding ſhut, they retired into a wood at a ſmall diſtance from the capital. Next day, the roads leading to it were crowded with inſurgents quite up to the gates: in ſhort, the inſurrection was gaining ground every moment; the twenty-four pariſhes of the Old Diſtrict were up in arms, together with the bailiewick of Gruyeves, the ſeat of the rebellion, where they had made themſelves maſters of the caſtle, proviſions, and ammunition, and confined the bailiff. The ſtate neither could nor dare truſt to its own ſubjects. None but a few hundred ſcattered volunteers having offered their aſſiſtance, the danger was great; the more ſo, as the capital contained a large number of the malecontents; and had it not been for the ſpeedy aſſiſtance from Bern, Fribourg had been undone. The inſurgents were commanded by a Major Chenaux; another body of 1400 was commanded in the interior parts of the country by a M. de Caſtotaz, an attorney. On Saturday, the 5th inſt. at four o'clock in the afternoon, the dragoons of Bern, commanded by Col. de Fraideville, with two companies of the garriſon of that city, and five field-pieces, marched out, and ſurrounded the wood where the inſurgents had retired, who, at the ſight of the Bern troops, threw down their arms, &c. begged mercy, and ſurrendered themſelves, without a drop of blood being ſhed. They were all taken, with 500 ſtands of arms, and carried to Fribourg; a quarter of an hour before which Chenaux, their leader, had quitted them, to go to a neighbouring village, where 400 inſurgents were aſſembled: his lieutenant eſcaped, and followed him; they quarrelled about having made no defence: the lieutenant was wounded; but he run Chenaux through the body with his bayonet, and killed him on the ſpot. The lieutenant was apprehended and brought to Fribourg, where he will meet the puniſhment due to his crime as a rebel; and the body of Chenaux has been quartered, and his head ſet on a pole at the entrance of

of the city. This day, 8th of May, the dragoons of Bern are to march to Gruyeves, but they will find no reſiſtance, as the inſurgents have loſt their leaders, and are diſperſed.

The cauſe of this rebellion is attributed to the ſenate of Fribourg having adjudged to itſelf a foreſt in the bailiewick of Gruyeves, of which the inhabitants of that bailiewick had hitherto enjoyed the poſſeſſion; to which may be added, the diſcontent of a bigotted people, occaſioned by the ſuppreſſion of ſome holidays. Never was a revolt ſo badly conducted and ſupported. Scarce any money, proviſions, or ammunition; not even an abbatis in the wood to retrench themſelves; and yet the alarm in Fribourg was extenſive; and now they are aſhamed of the conduct of their own people, in having ſurrendered themſelves at the firſt ſight of a handful of Bern militia.

France.

"*Paris, May* 15. M. de la Motte Piquet's ſquadron, that ſailed from Breſt the 25th of April, diſcovered, the 1ſt of May, in latitude 49 degrees 20 ſeconds North, and 11 degrees 23 ſeconds Weſt longitude, meridian of Paris, the Engliſh fleet that ſailed from St Euſtatia the 12th of March, compoſed of thirty-four merchant ſhips, eſcorted by the Vengeance and the Prince Edward, of 74 guns each, and the Alcmena and Mars frigates. The King's ſquadron came up with the fleet the 2d, at nine in the morning, and Com. Hotham made the ſignal for every one to ſave himſelf. The ſuperiority of ſailing of the Engliſh ſhips of the line did not permit the King's ſhips to join them, notwithſtanding all their efforts. They took twenty-two merchantmen and two corſairs, out of thirty-four that the fleet conſiſted of."—*Gazette of France.*

"*London, May* 7. On Sunday April 22. John Seignelay Colbert, or Cuthbert, was conſecrated Biſhop of Rodez in Rovergne, by Stephen Charles Lomenie de Brienne, Archbiſhop of Toulouſe, aſſiſted by John de la Croix de Caſtries, Biſhop of Vabres, and John Auguſtus de Cheſtenet de Puyſegui, Biſhop of Carcaſſonne, in the preſence of a numerous aſſembly of perſons of the firſt diſtinction in France, friends of the Biſhop elect, and of the principal nobility and gentry, Britiſh ſubjects, who were then in this city. This gentleman is the eldeſt ſon of the late Mr Colbert of Caſtlehill, in Inverneſs-ſhire. He came over to France at the age of fourteen years, and was placed by his uncle, a Roman-Catholic clergyman, in the Scotch college at Paris, where he remained ſome years: He was afterwards in the college of Harcourt. He returned to the Scotch college, received prieſtly orders, was made Vicar-general in the dioceſe of Toulouſe, and, by his merit, has been raiſed to the Epiſcopal dignity, which very ſeldom happens to a foreigner in France. He is not only Biſhop, but alſo Comte, of Rodez, and Preſident of the ſtates of Rovergne."

Paris, May 20. M. Neckar's being at the head of the finances of ſuch a ſtate as this not ſatisfying his ambition, he aimed at an admiſſion into the miniſtry and council-chamber, which the King was diſpleaſed with; and at laſt granted him the diſmiſſion, which he had been for ſome time ſoliciting, unleſs his requeſts, as abovementioned, were complied with. M. Joly de Fleury, Procuror-General, has been nominated to the place of Comptroller-General in his ſtead, with M. Baujeon as his aſſiſtant."

"*Paris, June* 1. Letters from Clermont in the Beauvoiſis, ſay, that on the 18th and 19th of laſt month ſeveral ſtorms had happened about that city and its environs, which had done a great deal of damage. The rain fell in ſuch abundance, that the vallies were filled with it. The earth on the declivity of the hills was carried away, and nothing but the bare ſtones left. The ſheep were ſwept off by the torrents, together with ſeveral houſes, in ſome of which the water roſe to twelve feet. Near twenty-five pariſhes of that election have ſeen all their hopes of a harveſt deſtroyed by hail, ſome of which pariſhes three years ago experienced the like misfortune; and their loſs is ſo conſiderable that it is difficult to eſtimate it."

"They write from Amiens, that on the 30th of May, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a ſtorm ravaged fourteen pariſhes of that election. This ſtorm extended four leagues in length, and half a one in breadth. A violent ſhower of hail, the ſtones of which were of prodigious thickneſs, fell for about a quarter of an hour, accompanied by an impetuous wind, which was followed by a dreadful ſhower of rain, that left no ſort of hope for this year's harveſt, and which has ſo ſunk the ground, that the inhabitants will ſuffer for many years to come from this calamity."

"*Paris,*

"*Paris, June* 6. An arret of parliament, of the 25th of May, was publiſhed here the 29th, which condemns a work printed in 10 vols. 8vo. intitled, "a philoſophical and political hiſtory of the ſettlements and commerce of the Europeans in both Indies," by William Thomas Raynal, at Geneva, &c. to be burnt by the common hangman, as impious, blaſphemous, ſeditious, tending to ſpirit up the people againſt the ſovereign authority, and to overturn the fundamental principles of civil government; orders that the ſaid William Thomas Raynal, denominated in the frontiſpiece of the ſaid work, ſhall be taken, and brought bodily to the priſon of the Conciergerie du Palais, there to be heard and interrogated; and in caſe the ſaid William Thomas Raynal ſhould not be taken or found, after perquiſition made for his perſon, he ſhall be ſummoned to appear within fifteen days, his effects ſeized, and an inventory taken of them, and kept in ſequeſtration until he has obeyed, according to the ordinance."

London, June 7. A private letter from Paris ſays, that the Archbiſhop of Cambray, as chief of the eccleſiaſtics who ſuperintended the late demanded loan for the uſe of government, has preſented a memorial to M. Maurepas, praying they may be excuſed, at leaſt, for this year, advancing the laſt loan required by M. Neckar, of 100,000 livres Sterling, having advanced already 470,000 livres Sterling for the ſervice of the ſtate without intereſt."

"*Paris, June* 9. Laſt night a fire broke out at the opera houſe in this city, and totally deſtroyed that magnificent ſtructure. It is now ten in the morning, and the fire has not yet ſubſided, notwithſtanding the ſpeedy aſſiſtance of five engines. Above forty people have periſhed in this dreadful conflagration, all of them either performers or dancers, as the houſe was cleared of the audience before the fire broke out. It is as yet difficult to aſſert who are the unfortunate victims; but I am ſorry to acquaint you, that the celebrated dancer d'Auterval, is ſuppoſed to be one of them. Some of the bodies have been taken out, but ſo diſfigured and burnt, that it is impoſſible to aſcertain whether they are men or women."

Another letter ſays, "The violence and rapidity of the fire baffled every endeavour to extinguiſh or ſtop its progreſs; that it is impoſſible to deſcribe the conſternation of the populace when it approached the palace of Monſ. le Duc d'Orleans, which adjoined the opera, and to which, in ſpite of every effort, the flames at laſt communicated, beginning at the apartments of Monſ. le Duc de Chartres, which were entirely conſumed, with every part of the ſuperb furniture of that quarter of the palace. Happily, however, the flames were extinguiſhed before the whole of the magnificent pile was deſtroyed, which was not prevented without very material injury to the principal apartments. Great numbers were ſcorched, and otherwiſe hurt, in endeavouring to extinguiſh the fire."

SPAIN.

"*Madrid, May* 23. The following is the journal of the ſailing of the fleet from the Havannah, and its return."

"On Feb. 23. ſailed Don Solano, with the following ſhips, in two diviſions.

First diviſion.	Guns.
Gallardo	70
Arogante	70
Dragon	64
San Louis (flag)	80
Velaſco	70
San Genaro	70
S. Fr. De Aſſiſſa	70
Frigates.	
San Cecilia	34
Ocado	32

Second diviſion.	Guns.
San Auguſtino	70
Franciſco de Pablo	70
Guerero	70
San Nicolas (flag)	80
Aſtuto	64
Frigates.	
St Maria	26
St Matilda	26

leaving Monſ. De Monteille to follow with the French ſquadron.

On the 24th both ſquadrons joined, and in the night of the 25th it blew a hurricane — made the ſignal to bring to on the ſtarboard tack. On the 26th it blew, if poſſible, much harder, with thunder, lightning, and heavy rain — brought to on the larboard tack, and juſt after the main and main-top maſt of the San Louis were ſhivered by the lightning, and five men in the top ſtruck dead. At 5 p. m. the tempeſt abated, and the captains reports of damages were as follows:

Foundered or miſſing.

	S. De Aſſiſſa 70	and all their
Miſſing —	Auguſtino 70	men ſup-
	S. De Pablo 70	poſed to
Miſſing —	Aſtuto 64	be loſt

Loſt their maſts.

San Louis	80 main-maſt.
San Nicolas	80 all three.
Guerero	70 fore-maſt.
St Maria	26 all three.

Thus diſabled, they returned to the Havannah to refit. By the returns and calculations, have loſt, in a few hours, by divine will, — 4 captains, 26 lieutenants, 110 inferior officers, 1600 ſeamen, 440 ſoldiers.——Total, 2180.

" *Madrid, June* 5. The court has publiſhed an account of the retaking the fort of St Juan de Nicaragua [42.379.] on the 4th of January laſt. The particulars are as follows: On the 31ſt of December, Don Tomaſo de Julia left the head quarters near the lake of Nicaragua, and embarked on the river with 60 men of the old troops, 150 militia, and 12 of the artillery; they arrived the 2d of January at night at Duſaguno, where they landed and hid themſelves, in order to ſurpriſe the caſtle at the opening the gates; but diſappointed in this hope, the gates not being opened as uſual, it was determined to gain the heights, which was done the next morning early, and three ſubaltern officers and two ſurgeons were made priſoners: the next night the garriſon, which was but ſmall, quitted the place, and Don Tomaſo de Julia took poſſeſſion of it the next morning."

Portugal.

" *Lisbon, May* 15. At length a ſentence hath been pronounced on account of the aſſaſſination of the late king of Portugal, in the following words:

" The council of ſtate, and the judges deputed for the examination, being aſſembled on the 7th of this month, (April), for the laſt time, and having diſcuſſed this affair moſt ſeriouſly, till three o'clock in the morning, have decided unanimouſly, and do declare, That " the parties, as well living as dead, who have been condemned, baniſhed, or impriſoned, by virtue of the ſentence of the 12th of January 1759 [21. 20, 38.], were all and each of them innocent of the crime of which they had been accuſed."

East Indies.

" *St James's, May* 18. The following intelligence was this day received from Bombay, dated Jan. 11. 1781.

" That it having been reſolved to lay ſiege to Baſan, on the coaſt of Malabar, Gen. Goddard, with the forces under his command, with great difficulty completed his march from Surat, ſo as to arrive before the place on the 13th of November, where he was joined by reinforcements and ſtores from Bombay. The general, finding it very ſtrong, and defended by a numerous garriſon, under the command of Veſagee Punt, determined to carry on his operations with regularity and precaution. On the 28th in the morning, he had completed a battery of ſix guns and ſix mortars, within 900 yards of the place, and, under cover of the fire, carried on his approaches to the ſpot where he erected the grand battery of nine twenty-four pounders, which was opened the 9th of December in the morning, within 500 yards of the wall; beſides which a battery of 20 mortars, of different ſizes, was opened upon one of the flanks of the parapet. Theſe were ſerved with ſuch effect, that on the 10th in the morning, a practicable breach being nearly completed, a meſſage was ſent from the fort, offering to ſurrender; and, after ſome demur on the part of the enemy, which obliged the general to renew the fire from the batteries, the place ſurrendered the next day at diſcretion. The garriſon marched out, and laid down their arms in front of the fort, being allowed only to carry away their own private effects. It adds greatly to the ſatisfaction which this important acquiſition gives, that the loſs we ſuſtained is very ſmall, one officer only, Lieut. Sir John James Gordon, who, having been wounded, is ſince dead, and about twelve men killed and wounded, of whom four only were Europeans. A conſiderable quantity of ammunition was found in the fort, 220 pieces of cannon, and 10 braſs mortars, of which 19 pieces of braſs cannon, ſeveral of a very large calibre; 128 pieces of the iron ordnance, and all the mortars, have been reported ſerviceable." *Lond. Gaz.*

Gen. Goddard, after leaving as ſtrong a garriſon as he could ſpare from his army at Baſſan, moved with his remaining troops, and a reinforcement of men and battering cannon from Bombay, towards Mangalore, Hyder Ally's principal ſettlement in the Malabar country, with an intention to lay ſiege to it.

In the London Gazette of June 16. is the following letter received by the Admiralty from Sir Edward Huges, K. B. dated, Bombay, Jan. 2. 1781.

" On Oct. 17. I ſailed from Madraſs road, intending to proceed to the relief of Tellicherry on this coaſt, (cloſely inveſted by the Nairs and a detachment of Hyder Ally's troops), and from thence to this port, to clean and refit the ſhips.

I

I arrived in Tellicherry road on Nov. 27. where I found two of the Company's armed ſnows, and a tranſport ſhip, which had brought ſtores and ammunition to the garriſon a few days before: In the mean time, the armed boats of the ſhips in Callicut road cut out and brought away one of Hyder Ally's ſhips, and forced the other on ſhore; but, in the courſe of their operation, the Sartine frigate, being warped into ſhoal water to cannonade the enemy's ſhips, ſtruck on the rocks at low water, and filled, ſo that ſhe was totally loſt; a part of her ſails, top-maſts, booms, and ſome other ſtores, being all that could be ſaved out of her.

After having left a captain of marines, with four officers, and an hundred and eight rank and file, with one thouſand barrels of powder, at Tellicherry, for its defence, until a reinforcement ſhould arrive from Bombay, I ſailed, with all the ſquadron, towards Bombay, on the 5th of December laſt.

On Dec. 8. being off Mangalore, the principal ſea-port of Hyder Ally on the Malabar coaſt, I ſaw two ſhips, a large ſnow, three ketches, and many ſmaller veſſels, at an anchor in the road, with Hyder Ally's colours flying on board them; and, ſtanding with the ſquadron cloſe into the road, found them to be veſſels of force, and all armed for war; on which I anchored as cloſe to the enemy's veſſels as poſſible, with ſafety to the ſhips, and ordered the armed boats of the ſquadron to attack and deſtroy them, under cover of the fire of the Company's two armed ſnows, and of the prize ſhip cut out of Callicut road, which were anchored in ſhoal water, and cloſe to the enemy's ſhips. The ſervice was conducted, on the part of our boats, with a ſpirit and activity that do much honour to the officers and men employed in them; and, in two hours, they took and burnt the two ſhips, one of twenty-eight, the other of twenty-ſix-guns; one ketch of twelve guns was blown up by the enemy at the inſtant our boats were boarding her; another of ten guns, which cut her cables, and endeavoured to put to ſea, was taken; and the third ketch, with the ſmaller veſſels, were all forced on ſhore, the ſnow only eſcaping into the harbour, after having thrown every thing over board to lighten her. On this ſervice the ſquadron loſt Lieut. Gomm of the Burford, and ten men killed; Lieut. Sutton of the Superb, Lieut. Maclellan of the Eagle, and 51 men, wounded, many of them ſince dead.

On Dec. 20. I arrived with the ſquadron in this harbour, and immediately ſet about the docking and refitting the ſhips for ſervice, which I hope to accompliſh all in the month of March."

"*Eaſt-India Houſe, April* 19. The 24th of July 1780, advice was received at Fort St George, that Hyder Ally's cavalry had entered the Carnatic in different places; whereupon the troops in cantonment were ordered to aſſemble at St Thomas's Mount, and a ſtrong detachment under Col. Baillie, who commanded in the Guntoor circar, was ordered to the Preſidency. In the mean time Hyder himſelf, with the main body of the army, entered by the paſs of Chamgamah, reduced Pollour, Chittapet, and Arnee, and on Aug. 22. ſat down before Arcot.

On Aug. 26. Sir Hector Monro took the field, and moved towards Conjeveram.

On Sept. 6. the general was informed that a large detachment from Hyder's army had attacked Col. Baillie at Perambancum, and been repulſed; but as Col. Baillie was thereby weakened, he found it not in his power to join the general. It was therefore reſolved to reinforce Col. Baillie with a ſtrong detachment, and Col. Fletcher was ordered on that ſervice.

On Sept. 10. the general was informed that Col. Baillie had been attacked and entirely defeated; whereupon it was reſolved to fall back to Chingleput, and afterwards to St Thomas's Mount; where Gen. Monro arrived Sept. 14.

The loſs ſuſtained by the unfortunate defeat of Lt-Col. Baillie's detachment amounts, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, to about 508 Europeans, and 3300 ſeapoys.

So ſoon as intelligence of the above diſaſter reached Madraſs, requiſition was made to Bengal for a ſuitable reinforcement to be ſent from thence with all expedition; whereupon it was reſolved that a ſupply of money ſhould be ſent to the relief of Fort St George, and that a large detachment of European infantry and artillery ſhould alſo proceed thither immediately; and likewiſe that Lt-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote ſhould ſail directly to take upon himelf the command of the army on the coaſt.

It was alſo reſolved to detach a large

body of ſeapoys for the further protection and defence of the country ſo ſoon as the ſeaſon ſhould permit of their marching by land.

In conſequence of the above reſolutions, Gen. Coote left Calcutta Oct. 13. 1780, and arrived at Fort St George the 5th of November following, with two companies of European artillery, 660 Laſcars, ſix companies of European infantry, and one company of volunteers; but Arcot had unfortunately ſurrendered to Hyder two days before the arrival of Gen. Coote at Madraſs.

The army under Gen. Coote was formed into three grand diviſions on Choultry plain, between three and four miles ſouthward of Madraſs: during the north-eaſt monſoon the General took up his reſidence with one of them, in order to be in readineſs to embrace the firſt opportunity that ſhould offer of gaining advantage over the enemy, and has given the ſtrongeſt aſſurance that his utmoſt endeavours ſhall be uſed to re-eſtabliſh the intereſt of the company, and to ſupport the honour of the Britiſh arms on the coaſt.

Liſt of officers killed or miſſing, belonging to Lt-Col. Fletcher's, and Lt-Col. Baillie's detachment, tranſmitted by Lieut. Maſſey, priſoner with Hyder Aly at Arnee, dated, Oct. 15. 1780.

Killed or miſſing: Lt Col. Fletcher, Capt' Powel, Phillips, M'Kenzie, Gun, Wade; Enſ' G. Clack, Galway, Maclin, Curtis, Wemyſs, Hamond, Daws, M'Leod, Marſhall, Morgan, Ruſſell, Rogers, Tomlinſon, Pargier, Monctief, Martin, artillery; G. B. Clarke, 14th; Wood, 16th; Shadden, 21ſt. Cad. Forbes, 73d. Surg Wilſon.

Wounded: Lt-Col. Baillie; Capt' Rumley, Beard, 73d, Monteith, Grant, Jones. Lieut' Melvil, 73d, Lindſay, 73d, Butler, Chaſe, Mackay, Dalrymple, Knox, Bowzer, Torrin, Smith, David Campbell, Haliburton, Piclet, Moor, Wilſon, Moconachie; Enſ' Stringer, Macaliſter, Naſh, G. Mackay, William Forbes, Inneſs, Gordon. Cad' Baillie, ſen Hope Surg Reid.

Not wounded: Capt' Wrag, Gowdee, Muat; Enſ' Reid, Fraſer, Forbes, M'Neal, Dring, Connor, White, Franks, Lang, Gowree. Cad' Cuthbert, Hodges. Surg. Ogilvy. Writer, Latham.

Dead of wounds: Cap' Ferrier, Cotton, Cox, Dick. Cad. Baillie, jun. Surg. Campbell.

The following account of Col. Baillie's defeat appeared in the Bengal Gazette of Oct. 7. 1780.

"*Madras, Sept.* 22. Lt-Col Baillie in returning from the northward, with intention to join the grand army under Major Gen. Sir Hector Monro, was attacked by the ſon of Hyder Ali, whom he defeated. His detachment conſiſted of 300 European infantry, ſome artillery, three battalions of ſeapoys, and ten pieces of cannon; but hearing afterwards that Hyder in perſon, with the main body of his forces, had got between him and Sir Hector Monro, he thought proper to halt where he was, and immediately diſpatched ſeveral letters by different routes to that General, acquainting him of his ſituation, and begging that he would make a motion with the army under his command, to favour his junction. Notwithſtanding this intereſting news, and the repeated entreaty of Lord M'Leod, and the reſt of the principal officers, no notice was taken until an elapſe of three days, when inſtead of making a movement with the grand army, a detachment was formed under Lt-Col. Fletcher: It conſiſted of the company of Gentlemen Cadets, the grenadiers and light infantry companies of the highland regiment, under the orders of Major Elphinſton, two companies grenadiers, and ten companies of grenadier ſeapoys. This detachment, by making a circular route and a forced march, joined Col. Baillie, who next day marched off with the two detachments, in hopes of completing his junction with the grand army. His diſpoſition was excellent: he formed the troops in a kind of oblong ſquare, the grenadiers leading, and the baggage in the centre; and although the enemy's cavalry hovered round them in the whole march, no impreſſion could be made.

About noon, when the troops were much fatigued with their march, they arrived at a tape, which they were neceſſarily obliged, from the ſituation of the country, to paſs through. Here Hyder had laid ambuſh, which ſucceeded to his wiſh. The troops, not ſuſpecting any thing, entered the grove, but were very ſoon convinced of their error; for they were ſaluted ſhortly after by a very heavy fire from three maſked batteries; one in front, and one on each flank, which played furiouſly upon them; and, at the ſame time, a prodigious number of rockets being thrown amongſt them, ſet fire to one of the tumbrils, and the flames communicating with three others, the whole blew up. This threw the ſeapoys into the utmoſt diſorder; however, the Europeans moved briſkly on, attacked and

and carried one of the batteries with great bravery; but the fire from the other two was ſo hot, that they were obliged to abandon it. They then formed themſelves into a compact body, and maintained their ground with great gallantry and reſolution, until their ammunition was expended, when they were ſoon broken; and the greateſt part were put to the ſword."

After this victory, the conqueror marched towards Kanſawarain, where the Engliſh army under General Monro was, who retired to Madraſs, leaving his cannon and baggage behind him.

Sadrapattan was ſacked by the Marrattas. Ali Khan had in the vicinage of Galleam 4000 horſe entrenched within eight miles of Tranquebar, where they were ſo terrified at the approach of the enemy, that the inhabitants carried their beſt effects on board the ſhips.

The Engliſh commandant at Tritzjneopalia, afraid of the approach of the Marattas, had ſent his wife and children to Tranquebar. There arrived ſo many fugitives to Negapatan that the Governor ordered the gates to be ſhut, and no one to enter, being menaced with a ſcarcity of proviſions. Several Indians were coming in to claim their eſtates, and join Hyder Ali. The principal one was the Khan Saibac, ſon of Bannaſaib; he brought a great number of troops, and pretended to have Madraſs for his ſhare.

When Monro left Madraſs, his force conſiſted of 1650 men, of which 880 were Europeans, 24 pieces of cannon and three haubitzers. He was joined on the mountain by 3375 men, 3000 of whom were ſeapoys, and eight pieces of cannon. The 11th Col. Corby brought him 200 Europeans, 700 grenadier ſeapoys, and 500 negro horſe, with 500 men from the Nabob of Arcot; and he was again joined by many other troops, and his army was conſiderable when he retired to Madraſs.

Baillie's corps conſiſted of 2400 men, of whom 2200 were ſeapoys; but beſides the other reinforcements he received before he marched out, and was joined by Col. Fletcher, he was again reinforced the day he was routed, by the grenadiers of the army, in number 1000, of whom 400 were Europeans. Almoſt all theſe troops were killed, wounded, taken, or diſperſed; and there returned to Madraſs, only 200 ſeapoys, and a few Engliſh, moſt of them wounded.

"*Madraſs*, *Nov.* 12. The Pettah of Arcot was taken by ſtorm on the 1ſt. The fort being in a very bad ſtate, capitulated; the next day the troops were allowed to march out with all the honours of war; and as they might meet with moleſtation on their way to Madraſs, a body of Hyder Ali's light horſe eſcorted them ſafe to the Preſidency. Capt^{s} Prendergraſt, Dupont, and Montgomery, with nine ſubalterns, and 100 Europeans, arrived on the 7th from Arcot. Capt. Prendergraſt loſt his left arm by a gingal ball."

England. [221.]

The royal aſſent was given to the following bills.

To this by commiſſion April 11.

An act to permit the importation of flax and flax ſeed into this kingdom or Ireland, in any ſhip or veſſel belonging to any kingdom or ſtate in amity with his Majeſty, navigated with foreign mariners, during the preſent hoſtilities.

To two road and four private bills.

To theſe by commiſſion, May 18.

An act for repealing the preſent duties upon paper, paſteboards, millboards, and ſcaleboards, made in Great Britain; and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act for the better management and collection of the duties upon male ſervants, granted by an act 17° Geo. III.

An act to indemnify ſuch perſons as have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices and employments; and to indemnify juſtices of the peace, or others, who have omitted to regiſter or deliver in their qualifications within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for thoſe purpoſes; and to indemnify members and officers in cities, corporations, and borough towns, whoſe admiſſions have been omitted to be ſtamped according to law, or, having been ſtamped, have been loſt or miſlaid, and for allowing them time to provide admiſſions duly ſtamped; and to give further time to ſuch perſons as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and ſolicitors.

An act for allowing further time for the exportation of, or payment of the duties upon, bugles when warehouſed upon importation into this kingdom, and for obviating a doubt with reſpect to charging the duties on rum imported from Scotland into the Iſle of Man.

An act to permit goods, the product or manufacture of certain places within the Levant or Mediterranean ſeas, to be imported into Great Britain or Ireland, in Britiſh or foreign veſſels, from any place whatſoever,

and

and for laying a duty on cotton and cotton wool imported into this kingdom, in foreign ſhips or veſſels, during the preſent hoſtilities.

An act to permit, during the preſent hoſtilities, the importation of goods, the produce of the plantations of the crown of Portugal, into Great Britain or Ireland, in Portugueſe veſſels, and the importation of certain other goods therein enumerated, in any neutral ſhips and veſſels.

An act to continue ſeveral laws, relating to the opening and eſtabliſhing certain free ports in the iſland of Jamaica; to the allowing the free importation of Sago powder and Vermicelli from his Majeſty's colonies in North America; to the free importation of certain raw hides and ſkins from Ireland and the Britiſh plantations in America; to the allowing the exportation of proviſions, goods, wares, and merchandiſe, to certain places in North America, which are, or may be, under the protection of his Majeſty's arms, and from ſuch places to Great Britain, and other parts of his Majeſty's dominions; to the clandeſtine running of uncuſtomed goods, and preventing frauds relating to the cuſtoms; to the preventing the clandeſtine running of goods, and the danger of infection thereby; to the encouraging the growth of coffee in his Majeſty's plantations in America; to the preventing the committing of frauds by bankrupts; and to revive and continue ſeveral laws relating to allowing the exportation of certain quantities of wheat and other articles to his Majeſty's ſugar colonies in America; to the impowering his Majeſty to prohibit the exportation, and reſtrain the carrying coaſtwiſe, of copper in bars, or copper in ſheets; to the allowing a drawback of the duties on rum ſhipped as ſtores to be conſumed on board merchant ſhips on their voyages; and to the allowing a bounty on the exportation of Britiſh corn and grain in neutral ſhips.

An act to encourage the manufactory of verdigreaſe in Great Britain, and for laying a duty on foreign verdigreaſe imported.

To twelve road and four private bills.

To theſe by commiſſion June 19.

An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money by loans or exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1781.

An act for raiſing a further ſum of money by loans or exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1781.

An act for preventing certain abuſes and profanations on the Lord's day, called Sunday.

An act for continuing and amending an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, An act for appointing and enabling commiſſioners to examine, take, and ſtate, the public accounts of the kingdom; and to report what balances are in the hands of accountants which may be applied to the public ſervice, and what defects there are in the preſent mode of reviewing, collecting, iſſuing, and accounting, for public money, and in what more expeditious and effectual and leſs expenſive manner the ſaid ſervice can in future be regulated and carried on for the benefit of the public.

An act for further regulating and aſcertaining the importation and exportation of corn and grain within ſeveral ports and places therein mentioned.

An act for extending the proviſions of three acts made in the 29° Geo. II. and in the 10° and 19° Geo. III. for granting a bounty on certain ſpecies of Britiſh and Iriſh linens exported, to Britiſh and Iriſh linens, Britiſh callicoes, and cottons, or cotton mixed with linen, printed, painted, or ſtained, in Great Britain, and to buckrams and tillettings exported during the time therein limited; and for taking off the duties payable upon the importation of that ſpecies of blue called ſmalts.

An act for further ſecuring the property of the owners in ſuch ſhips or veſſels as are liable to forfeiture for importing ſpirits, or other goods, by the miſconduct of the maſters, mates, and ſeamen.

An act to enable John Bowater, Eſq; to grant leaſes, in poſſeſſion or reverſion, of a dock yard and land at Woolwich, in the county of Kent, (being part of his ſettled eſtate), to the principal officers and commiſſioners of his Majeſty's navy, in behalf of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors.

An act for the more effectually ſecuring to the royal hoſpital for ſeamen at Greenwich all ſuch forfeited and unclaimed ſhares of prize and bounty money as ſhall ariſe from or in reſpect of any prizes to be condemned and ſold in his Majeſty's dominions beyond the ſea; and to compel the more ſpeedy payment thereof.

An act for continuing an act 20° Geo. III. "for exempting the city of Wincheſter, the county of Southampton, the town of Shrewſbury, and the county of Salop, out of the proviſions of an act 8° Geo. II. for regulating the quartering of ſoldiers during the time of elections of members to ſerve in parliament," ſo far as the ſame relates to the removal of troops during the elections of members to ſerve in parliament, for a limited time.

An act to explain and amend an act 14° Geo. III. intitled, "An act to prevent the exportation to foreign parts of utenſils made

uſe

uſe of in the cotton, linen, woollen, and ſilk manufactures of this kingdom."

To thirteen bills relating to roads and other matters of police, and to fourteen private bills.

The fleet which ſailed from Portſmouth, under Adm. Darby on March 13. [161.] was joined off Corke, about the 28th by tranſports and ſhips bound to different ports, the whole amounting to 400 ſail.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the grand fleet, dated at ſea, off Cape St Vincent, April 22.

"This will inform you that we got ſafe into Gibraltar the 12th inſt. with all our convoy. We ſaw nothing of the Spaniards as we expected in our paſſage, but on our arrival they immediately began to fire from their lines, and came very near us with their gun and bomb boats; ſince the firſt day they never ceaſed firing an hour together. I went one day into the town out of curioſity, but before I got half through it, I was obliged to turn back; the ſhells and ſhot fell ſo thick and faſt, that ſeveral people were killed not ten yards from me. Much damage is done to the town, ſeveral houſes being knocked to pieces. Many are killed, and the inhabitants are drove out to the ſouthward of the rock, without being able to carry any of their effects with them, and are in a miſerable condition, lying upon the rock, ſome in little huts, others in tents, and ſome only had a blanket to cover them, or any thing they could get. The goods now brought by the ſhipping are lying on the rock, not a ſtore-houſe being left ſtanding to put them in. The colliers being valued to government, are ſunk in the New Mole, and every thing is in the greateſt confuſion. We ſailed from thence on the 20th inſt."

Another letter, dated off the Start, May 19. ſays, "The Spaniards have about 170 pieces of heavy cannon, and 80 mortars, eight of which are within 1000 yards of our lines, and can throw ſhells almoſt to the New Mole. At night, to an unconcerned beholder, the ſight was tremendouſly pleaſing; but the poor inhabitants were driven to take ſhelter in any little hut they could erect out of reach of the ſhot from the town, which was nearly laid in aſhes. It is ſuppoſed, by the engineer and artillery officers, that they fired, at leaſt, 1000 barrels of powder (of 100lb. each) in 24 hours. They have likewiſe about 20 gun-boats, rowed with 15 or 20 oars, carrying a 24 pounder in their bow; and every morning, in calms, which are common there, came from their retreat at Algeſiras, and cannonaded our ſhipping; as ſoon as the wind ſprings up, they fly to ſecurity. Don Barcelo flouriſhes away among them in his barge, and was one day very nearly taken by the Monſieur. We were juſt eight days there, and took the firſt eaſterly wind to get through the ſtreights, which has blown in our teeth ever ſince the 20th of April, and given us a paſſage of four weeks to this place."

All the fleet returned to Portſmouth and Plymouth about the 21ſt of May, except ten ſail of the line and two frigates, which were left cruiſing under Adm. Digby.

Vice Adm. Darby in his letter to Mr Stephens, dated, Britannia, to the weſtward of the Start, May 19. incloſed the following Narrative of Tranſactions on board the Nonſuch, in an engagement between the 14th and 15th of May 1781.

"On the 14th being the look-out ſhip from the van ſquadron, at eight A. M. ſaw three ſail in the N. E. Made the ſignal, chaced; ſoon after we ſaw a ſail in the E. S. E. which we took to be a French line of battle ſhip; chaced, gained upon her. At about half paſt ten at night came along-ſide of her; ſhe gave us her broadſide, we returned it; ſhe dropped aſtern, we wore and raked her; we continued the action for near an hour, during ſome part of which we were on board one another; ſhe carried away our ſprit-ſail yard, and our anchors hooking her quarter, carried away the flukes of them. All this time ſhe had ſo much the worſt of the action, that ſhe took the opportunity of our heads being different ways to make all the ſail ſhe could to get away; we wore, and chaced her again; our mizen-maſt being entirely diſabled prevented our getting up with before five A. M. It being day-light, we could diſtinguiſh one another plainly; ſhe appeared to be a French 80 gun ſhip, in good order for battle.

Some people on board us, who pretend to know, ſay ſhe is the Languedoc. At five we began the action again, and continued till half paſt ſix, when finding our ſhip much diſabled, the fore-yard coming down, all the maſts, yards, ſails and rigging much hurt, guns diſmounted;

ed; — the wreck of theſe, and dead and wounded men filling the deck, I thought it proper to haul our wind, in order to clear it. The enemy kept on her courſe for Breſt.

Our loſs in men is twenty ſix killed, ſixty-four wounded.

Among the former are no officers; but among the latter are, Meſſ. Spry, Falconer, and Market, 1ſt, 3d, and 4th lieutenants; Williams, acting lieutenant, Stone, maſter; and Hotham, boatſwain."

The following letter from Com. Johnſtone, to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated, Port-Praya road, in the iſland of St Jago, April 30. was publiſhed in the London Gazette Extraordinary, June 8.

On April 16. at half paſt nine o'clock a. m. being at anchor in Port Praya, in the iſland of St Jago, with the ſquadron under my command, viz. Romney 50 guns, Hero 74, Monmouth 64, Jupiter 50, Iſis 50, Terror bomb veſſel, Infernal fireſhip, Rattleſnake cutter; together with the Eaſt-India ſhips, tranſports, and victuallers, who ſailed with us from England [162.], the Iſis (which ſhip lay fartheſt to leeward) made the ſignal for ſeeing eleven ſail in the offing, towards the N. E.

I was then abſent in a boat, giving directions for moving ſome ſhips which had driven too near each other.

As ſoon as I ſaw the ſignal for ſo many ſtrange ſhips, I inſtantly returned on board the Romney, and made the ſignal for all perſons to come from the ſhore, and to repair on board their reſpective ſhips, having at that time not leſs than 1500 perſons abſent from the fleet, who were employed in watering, fishing, and embarking live cattle, with other occupations neceſſary to the diſpatch in refitting ſo many ſhips, beſides a number of the officers and troops who were taking the recreation of the ſhore.

As ſoon as this ſignal was made, and enforced by the repeated firing of guns, and after a boat had been diſpatched to the ſhore, to give more expedition and effect to the embarkation, a ſignal was made to unmoor, and another to prepare for battle.

I went on board the Iſis, to make my obſervations on the ſtrange ſhips, as they could only be ſeen from that ſhip, on account of the eaſt point of land which intervened.

From the Iſis I plainly diſcovered five large ſhips of the line, and ſeveral ſmaller ſhips, ſtanding in for the land; the large ſhips being ſeparated from the convoy, and making ſignals by ſuperior and inferior flags, which plainly denoted that they were French.

Upon this I returned on board the Romney, calling to the Eaſt-India ſhips, as I paſſed and repaſſed, to prepare for battle; for moſt of them were as yet heedleſs of the repeated ſignals which had been made.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock, the ſtrange ſhips appeared coming round the eaſt point of land, drawn up in a line, and leading into the bay. His Majeſty's ſhips of war (excepting as to the people who were abſent on ſhore) were by this time prepared to receive the enemy, if they ſhould offer any inſult.

We plainly perceived they intended an attack by the ſprings which were paſſed to their cables along the outſide of the ſhips; and we knew the ſmall regard which the French uſually pay to the laws of nations, when they are poſſeſſed of a ſuperior force, or find it convenient to diſpenſe with ſuch obligations; and in this our expectations were not diſappointed: For, with much courage and ſeeming determination, the French Commodore led on within two cables length of the Monmouth, Jupiter, and Hero, paſſing the Diana, Terror bomb, and Infernal fireſhip, who lay without the reſt of the ſhips. Here he hoiſted his broad pendant, and diſplayed the French colours. He then hauled up his courſes, and fired two ſhot at the Iſis from his larboard bow as he luffed up, and immediately after, permitting his ſhip to ſhoot up in the wind, as far as the force with which the ſhip was ſailing enabled her, he dropt his anchor a-breaſt of the Monmouth, and began to fire away among the ſhips, as faſt as he could diſcharge and load. His ſails, however, were ſtill flying about in great confuſion, ſo that his ſpring on the cable did not hold when the ſhip was checked to bring up, and he drove a-breaſt of the Hero.

After the two guns mentioned above had been diſcharged with ſhot, the fire from his Majeſty's ſhips opened upon the enemy with great power and effect.

The next French ſhip which followed their Commodore, anchored a-head of him. The third endeavoured to paſs through for the Romney; but being unable to weather the different ſhips, he anchored

anchored a-ſtern of his commodore, and continued there for a ſhort ſpace, driving about with his ſails looſe, until he boarded the Fortitude and Hinchinbrooke Eaſt-India ſhips, and then went to ſea. The fourth ſhip run on different lines, luffing and bearing up as he paſſed among the ſkirt of our ſhips, and firing and receiving fire as he ſailed along, but ſeemingly in great confuſion alſo; and at laſt, with much difficulty, he wore clear of the reef on the weſt point without us.

The fifth ſhip run among the merchant veſſels alſo, firing at all, and attempting to board two or three as he paſſed along, without ſucceſs.

In a quarter of an hour after the firſt gun, ſeveral of our Eaſt-India ſhips had recovered the alarm, and were firing at the enemy, and ſome of them in well-directed lines. Two or three, however, had ſtruck their colours, and thrown the Company's packets over board, and others prudently put to ſea.

The Romney could only fire in two openings, and this under a preciſion which was cautiouſly obſerved. Neither could ſhe veer away cable to open a larger ſpace, as the Jaſon lay right a-ſtern of her. Seeing the Romney was like to have little ſhare in the action, after the fourth ſhip had paſſed her, I ordered the barge to be manned, to go on board the Hero. Gen. Meadows and Capt. Saltern inſiſted they ſhould accompany me, with a degree of generoſity and good humour which I could not reſiſt. It is pleaſant to be near the general at all times, but on the day of battle that ſatisfaction is felt in a peculiar degree. We were received by Capt. Hawker with as chearful and affable civility as if we had come to dinner, while the Hero kept up a conſtant, awful, heavy diſcharge of artillery.

The action bordered upon a ſurpriſe, and the nature of the ſervice in which we were engaged, rendered us liable to much confuſion; yet, upon the whole, until the enemy were beat off, I ſaw nothing on our part, but ſteady, cool, determined valour.

Capt. Alms, of the Monmouth, kept up a well-directed fire.

Capt. Paſley had worked hard from the beginning of the buſineſs, and had got a ſpring on his cable, by which effort every ſhot told from the Jupiter.

The French commodore now found his ſituation too hot, and he cut his cable in three quarters of an hour, and went away through the ſhips, as his ſecond a-ſtern had done before him; the other a-head was now left behind, an object to be fired at by all the ſhips in our fleet who could get guns to bear upon him. In this ſituation he remained for fifteen minutes, hardly firing a gun during the whole time: Such a ſpectacle of diſtreſs I never before beheld.

I am ſatisfied myſelf he ſtruck his colours, and that they were not merely ſhot away, as ſome alledge; and this I believe, becauſe different ſhips thought he ſtruck at the ſame time; but it was impoſſible to get all the ſhips to ceaſe firing at once; and one gun being afterwards diſcharged from the enemy's ſhip, the firing began again even from ſuch of our ſhips as had left of.

Whether his cable was ſhot away, or he cut the cable, I cannot ſay, but off the ſhip went round upon the heel, her ſtern falling cloſe to the broadſide of the Iſis; her maſts were tottering; her yards were hanging different ways; her ſails were flying about in rags, and full of holes. Firſt fell the mizen-maſt, next went the main-maſt, and laſtly the fore-maſt and outer end of the bowſprit tumbled in the water.

I inſtantly returned to the Romney, and made the ſignal for all captains, and after hearing the condition of every ſhip, I directed the men of war to cut and ſlip as faſt as they could get to ſea, to follow up the victory, with orders to make any India ſhips who lay in their way to cut their cables alſo, that they might not be impeded.

I ordered the merchant ſhips to lie faſt and repair their damages, until we joined them again.

As ſoon as the Jaſon was out of the way, the Romney was caſt by a ſpring on the cable, and ſhe went out to ſea under the acclamations of the whole fleet.

The Jupiter inſtantly followed, and we run between our ſcattered ſhips and the enemy. Perceiving neither the Iſis nor Diana making any ſigns to follow, though both of them lay in clear births for ſo doing, their ſeveral ſignals were made. The Diana anſwered, and ſoon after followed; but although gun after gun was fired to enforce the ſignal to call out the Iſis, ſhe ſtill remained without any ſigns of obedience to my ſignal then

abroad. At laſt the Hero came under our ſtern, with a meſſage from Capt. Sutton, ſaying, that his maſts and yards, and ſails and rigging, were ſo wounded, that he could not come out without repairing them, but that he would follow as faſt as he could.

My anſwer was, all this is no excuſe for diſobeying my poſitive orders; beſides, I think his damages immaterial to a man of any reſources.

Capt. Sutton's ſignal was therefore again enforced by another gun; he then hoiſted his anſwering flag, and came out, after three hours delay.

All the ſhips being now come out, the ſignal was made to form the line a-head on the larboard tack. The French ſhips had, before this, collected and taken the diſabled ſhip in tow, and they had raiſed a ſtump forward, and fixed a ſail upon it, with which they had wore the hulk, and put before the wind in a line of battle a-breaſt, and ſent off their convoy under all the ſail they could ſet.

When the Iſis joined us ſhe run under our ſtern, and repeated an account of her diſtreſs and her damages, particularly the want of a mizen-top-ſail-yard, which I told the Captain was nothing at all.

The ſignal was now made to bear up in a line of battle a-breaſt. At that inſtant the Iſis loſt her fore-top-maſt above the top-ſail-yard, which yard was not injured by the fall, nor was the ſail hurt, or any other damage ſuſtained, to prevent the ſhip from working, the fore-top-ſail being cloſe reefed and ſet.

I immediately ſhortened ſail to give time to the Iſis to clear the wreck, which was done in half an hour or forty minutes.

This increaſed our diſtance from the enemy. As ſoon as I ſaw the Iſis could make ſail, I bore up and ſet the fore-ſail, and made the ſignal for the line a-breaſt. When we came near the enemy, I found the Iſis and Monmouth had dropt a-ſtern between two and three miles, though both of them ſail much better than the Romney: Their ſignals were therefore made to call them to their ſtations; the Monmouth immediately anſwered, and made ſail accordingly, but the Iſis ſtill kept behind.

By theſe various obſtructions and delays, added to a ſtrong lee current, the enemy had drawn us far to leeward of St Jago. The ſun was ſet; the ſea had increaſed; I could not propoſe a deciſive action in the night. If I followed until day-light, my proſpects were great and tempting; but I muſt then determine to leave my convoy in diſtreſs, and ſeparate from the troops, without any fixed determination concerning them or their deſtination; and I muſt alſo have relinquiſhed the object of the preſent expedition; becauſe, after getting ſo far to leeward that we could not fetch the iſlands of Bravo or Fogo, it is a well-known fact that no ſhip can beat up againſt the north-eaſt winds and the ſouth-weſt currents which always prevail here, much leſs after ſuch an action as muſt be expected.

On the other hand, if the principal force of the enemy ſhould arrive before us at the place of our deſtination, it might prove equally fatal to the object of the expedition.

The dilemma was great indeed, and I felt the cruel ſituation with an anguiſh which I never before experienced; but after maturely weighing the ſubject in all its conſequences with thoſe perſons on whoſe judgement I have moſt confidence, I thought myſelf bound to return to join the ſhips under my protection, and to purſue the object of the expedition; it being moſt probable that the enemy muſt either ſend off two of their diſabled ſhips of war to the Weſt Indies, in which caſe I ſhall have a ſuperior naval force, or they muſt touch at the Brazils for water and repairs; and perhaps they will be obliged to do both: in either of which caſes we ſhall have a great advantage by the preceding action.

Next day we retook the Hinchinbrook Eaſt-India ſhip, with twenty-five Frenchmen on board; and I learn from them, that the ſquadron who attacked us was under the command of M. de Suffrein, and conſiſted of two ſhips of 74 guns, three of 64, and a corvette of 16, with four Indiamen and five tranſports armed en flute, all doubled with copper.

The Hannibal of 74 was the ſhip which was diſmaſted; the Hero of 74 led in, and ſuffered damages next in proportion to the Hannibal; the Arteſien, Sphynx, and Vengeur, did not receive much injury. The captain of the Arteſien, to which ſhip the priſoners belong, was killed by a grape ſhot in the ſhoulder.

They informed me, that they failed from Breſt the 22d of March, with Monſ.

Monſ. Le Graſs and twenty ſail of the line, three of which are of three decks, bound to Martinique, beſides the Sagittaire frigate of 50 guns, bound to North America.

That they ſeparated off Madeira, and their purpoſe was to attack the ſquadron under my command, where-ever they could find it, of which they had received a correct liſt at Breſt; that the Arteſien firſt diſcovered us lying in the road, and tacked towards Monſ. Suffrein to acquaint him of it; that he inſtantly ordered them to prepare for the attack: and being aſked by Monſ. Cardilliac, the captain of the Arteſien, what they ſhould do if the Portugueſe forts ſhould fire upon them? He deſired them to fire at the Portugueſe forts alſo.

After an action of ſuch a length, in ſuch a ſituation, in ſmooth water, with large ſhips ſo near each other, it is ſurpriſing to find how few men have been killed, and what ſlight damages his Majeſty's ſhips have received.

The Monmouth lying within a cable's length, had not a man killed, and only ſix wounded.

The Jupiter had two wounded.

The Iſis had four killed, and five wounded.

The Romney had ſeven wounded; and the other ſhips according to the liſt incloſed.

The Jaſon and Latham Eaſt-India ſhips, who lay at the furtheſt diſtance from the enemy, had four killed and fourteen wounded. Among the killed is Lieut. Keith of the Jaſon, a brave and worthy officer.

Several of the Eaſt-India ſhips have ſuffered in their maſts, yards, and rigging, but nothing that will impede the voyage, or which cannot be repaired even here with ſecurity.

The fate of the Infernal fireſhip, and Terror bomb deſerves to be particularly related: they had come from the Iſle of May two days before, and lay to the eaſtward without all the ſhips, notwithſtanding my orders in writing had been ſtrictly given, and punctually communicated, for all the ſmall ſhips to anchor within the reſt. The Terror had ſprung her bowſprit, and was fiſhing of it, with her rigging looſe, when the enemy appeared; and one of the 64 gun ſhips layed her on board.

The Terror catched fire, and the enemy durſt not take poſſeſſion of her, though often invited ſo to do by Capt. Wood. She then cut her cable, and drove to ſea, where ſhe loſt her bowſprit and foremaſt.

One of the French ſhips again followed her in this miſerable condition, and fired ſeveral ſhot at the Terror; yet Capt. Wood, ſeeing us preparing to come out, would not ſtrike his colours, but bravely contrived to ſet ſome ſtay-ſails, and ſlide off in that ſhattered condition.

The fireſhip went to ſea, and was taken by the enemy, by what means I cannot relate; but I have good reaſon to believe ſhe was afterwards either abandoned by the enemy, or retaken by the crew, as the Jupiter ſaw her next day to leeward, and ſtanding towards us with her diſtinguiſhing vanes, and anſwering flag abroad.

The Fortitude India ſhip behaved with uncommon bravery. She was boarded by the Arteſien, who fired many guns into her; ſeveral of the enemy's crew jumped on board the Fortitude, yet, in this ſituation, Capt. Jenkinſon, of the 98th regiment, kept up a conſtant fire with ſmall arms; ſeveral of the enemy were ſhot on the ſhrouds, and two were forced overboard, and taken up again into the Fortitude after the two ſhips had ſeparated.

The Hinchinbrook was alſo miſerably cut and mangled by the Arteſien, before ſhe was taken.

Many of the other India ſhips ſuffered conſiderable damages, particularly the Lord North, Oſterly, and Aſia; and the Edward victualler was nearly ſunk, and carried out to ſea, though afterwards abandoned.

With great difficulty, after turning many days, we recovered this bay with the Fortitude, and we towed in the Hinchinbrook and Edward.

Every poſſible exertion has been uſed ſince to repair the various damages which the ſhips had ſuſtained, and the whole convoy are now as completely refitted as circumſtances will allow; in the execution of which ſervice, I am chiefly indebted to the indefatigable attention of Capt. Paſley, whoſe zeal on this, and every other occaſion, I wiſh may be repreſented to his Majeſty.

To add to our embarraſſments, the Porto ſloop, who joined us that day we

got back, run foul of the Hero, and loſt her foremaſt and bowſprit.

I have judged it proper to put Capt. Sutton, of the Iſis, under an arreſt.

Since writing the above account, the Infernal fireſhip has joined us. The enemy had abandoned her on our approach, having taken away Capt. Darby and five ſeamen, and nine ſoldiers of the 98th regiment.

Lieut. Hamilton has been ever ſince turning up to gain this port; which ſhews the impoſſibility of joining the convoy if I had followed the enemy.

The fireſhip has ſuſtained little or no damage.

We ſhall ſail from this iſland to-morrow; and the Porto ſloop will be ready to proceed for England the day after with theſe diſpatches. I am, &c.

By the return the number killed amounts to 36, wounded 140, priſoners 20.

Officers killed, wounded, and priſoner.

Killed: Firſt-Lieut. Keith of the Jaſon; Capt. Crawford and Lieut. Macdonald, both of the 100dth regiment, on board the Oſterly; Lieut. Griffin of the 98th regiment, on board the Pondicherry, Lieut. Morris of ditto, in a boat coming from the ſhore; Henry Roach, maſter of the Porpoiſe; and the ſurgeon of the Oſterly.

Wounded: Lieut. Donald Campbell, of the Terror bomb; Lieut. Hind, and Enſ. Scott, of the 98th regiment.

Priſoner: Capt. Henry D'Eſterre Darby, of the Infernal fireſhip.

Capt. Williams of the Flora, in his letter to Mr Stephens, dated, Spithead, June 27. ſays, that he ſailed from Mahon in company with the Creſcent on May 3. and on the 23d at day break diſcovered a Spaniſh ſquadron, conſiſting of a 74 gun ſhip, four xebecks, an armed ſhip, and two bombs. The Spaniſh commodore immediately bore down with his whole force; but in a ſhort time five of his ſquadron hauled up by ſignal for the Spaniſh ſhore, while he in the 74, with the two xebecks of 36, continued to purſue. "About eleven (continues Capt. Williams) one of the xebecks got within gun-ſhot of the Creſcent, and a running fire, in which his Majeſty's ſhip received no damage, continued between them for upwards of three hours. Between two and three in the afternoon, finding the Creſcent cloſely purſued by the xebeck, and apprehenſive an accident might happen to occaſion her falling into the enemy's hands, I ſhortened ſail, luffed up, and dropped with the Flora in between them, giving the latter what guns I could bring to bear upon her; and when I judged the Creſcent well out of reach of the enemy, I made ſail after her. I had the misfortune to loſe one man, and the arm of another, from their too great eagerneſs in loading their gun without ſponging it. Between four and five the xebeck brought to, to repair ſome damage ſhe had received from the Creſcent in her maſts and rigging, and to give the commodore, who was ſome diſtance a-ſtern, an opportunity of coming up with her. At ſix they renewed the chace; but we, altering our courſe in the night, ſaw nothing of them the day following. This event drove us back as far as Cape Palos, off which we cruiſed for two days. Meeting with nothing but neutral veſſels, we ſtood over for the Barbary ſhore, and, taking every advantage of the wind, arrived off Gibraltar the 29th. At five in the morning we brought to off the rock, to apprize Gen. Elliot of the Spaniſh ſquadron. I then ſtood over towards Ceuta, in company with the Creſcent, to make out two large ſhips we had obſerved at day-break to windward of us. Diſcovering them to be Dutch frigates, we prepared our ſhips for immediate action; but the wind increaſing in the gut to a ſtorm, obliged us to wait a more favourable opportunity. At ſeven in the evening the gale abated, and the next morning the ſea was conſiderably fallen. Having kept the enemy in ſight all night, at day-break we edged towards them, and at five commenced the action, ſhip againſt ſhip, within a cable's length of each other, which was continued without intermiſſion for two hours and a quarter, when our adverſary ſtruck her colours. She proved to be the Caſtor frigate, of Rotterdam, commanded by Capt. Pieter Melvill, mounting 26 twelve and 10 ſix pounders; her complement conſiſting of 230 men.

The action between the Creſcent and Brill, a frigate of the ſame rate as the Caſtor, mounting 26 twelve, 2 ſix, and 8 four pounders, continued ſome minutes longer; when an unlucky ſhot carrying away the main and mizen maſts of the Creſcent, and the wreck falling within board, whereby her guns were rendered uſeleſs, and the ſhip ungovernable, Capt. Pakenham, as you will obſerve by the incloſed, was reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity

neceſſity of ſtriking the King's colours. Seeing her ſituation, we, with great difficulty, got our ſhips head towards her, and by that means prevented the enemy taking poſſeſſion of her, who made off in the beſt manner they could. Had our diſabled ſtate been ſuch as to have permitted us to have purſued, the bad condition of the Creſcent and Caſtor (both which ſhips made between four and five feet water an hour) would have rendered ſuch a ſtep unjuſtifiable.

The ſteady and reſolute behaviour of my officers and crew on this occaſion merits my warmeſt praiſe and admiration; and I hope will recommend them to their Lordſhips favour.

It would be doing injuſtice to the merit of Capt. Pakenham, his officers, and ſhip's company, if I concluded my letter without acknowledging they did as much as men could do to ſupport the dignity of the Britiſh flag, till that unfortunate accident, which deprived them of every means of reſiſtance, and the ſucceſs that would otherwiſe have attended. The Brill muſt have received conſiderable damage from the Creſcent: her main-maſt was ſeen to go by the board early in the afternoon.

I beg you will acquaint their Lordſhips, that I took upon me to recommiſſion his Majeſty's ſhip the Creſcent, and appointed my firſt Lieutenant, Mr John Bligh, to the command of her; reinſtating the reſt of the officers.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Flora	9	32
Creſcent	26	67
Caſtor	22	41

Among the killed is Capt. Hayward of the navy, a volunteer in the Creſcent. Among the wounded are Lieut. Poſſel of marines, Stewart gunner, and Hutchiſon maſter's mate, of the Flora; and Second-Lieut. Ellery of the Creſcent, ſince dead.

I am ſorry to add to this letter a circumſtance which gives me infinite concern. As ſoon as the damages of the three ſhips were repaired in the beſt manner we were able, which employed us five days, we proceeded on our paſſage without interruption till the 19th inſtant; when, early in the morning, in lat. 47. N. long. 6: 30 W. being in chace of a privateer brig, which had dogged us all night, and part of the preceding day, I diſcovered, upon the clearing away of a ſquall, two ſhips to windward edging towards me; whereupon I veered ſhip, and returned to the Creſcent and Caſtor, flattering myſelf the appearance of our force united would check the ardour of their purſuit: but in this I was miſtaken; they ſtill continued the chace, encouraged, I have no doubt, by the diſabled appearance of my conſorts, and gained upon us very faſt. Conſcious of our actual want of ſtrength, I did not think it adviſeable to hazard an action, and my officers were unanimouſly of the ſame opinion. Each ſhip therefore ſhaped a different courſe, and about one o'clock p. m. I had the mortification to ſee the Caſtor retaken by one of the frigates, which fired a gun and hoiſted French colours, though till that moment they had chaſed under Engliſh. The other frigate, not being able to come up with the Flora, bore away about three o'clock after the Creſcent, and, as the night was clear, I am very apprehenſive ſhe fared the ſame fate as the Caſtor.

When their Lordſhips reflect how reduced the complement of his Majeſty's ſhips were by the loſs of the killed and wounded, and from the number of men ſent on board the prize, viz. thirty-eight from the Flora, and nearly the ſame number from the Creſcent, (which men were conſtantly employed at the pumps to keep the ſhip free), I flatter myſelf they will acquit me of having acted improperly on this occaſion.

N. B. The Flora had 36 guns and 270 men; the Creſcent 28 guns and 200 men."

Capt. Pakenham, of the Creſcent, to Capt. Williams of the Flora, dated, at ſea, May 30.

SIR,

I have the mortification to inform you, that, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes, the abſolute impoſſibility of fighting longer reduced me to the diſtreſſing extremity of ſurrendering to a Dutch frigate, of ſuperior force, his Majeſty's ſhip I had the honour to command. The diſabled ſtate of our opponent prevented his being able to take poſſeſſion; and as the ſhip is retaken, by having drifted down under your protection, I requeſt you will ſend an officer to command her, till my conduct has been inveſtigated by a court martial. Though the quarter-deck, forecaſtle, and four of the main deck guns were diſabled, and our head yards and ſails were ſhot away early in the engagement, I had no reaſon to apprehend that the conteſt would have ended ſo unfavourably; but the wreck of our main, mizen maſt, and booms, falling

falling into the waiſt, rendered uſeleſs all the guns before the main-maſt, as well as loſt all government of the ſhip; and our being to leeward left us no chance of getting on board him. In this ſituation ſhe fell round off with her ſtern expoſed to the enemy's broadſide; when having no guns to fight, and not a yard of canvas to ſet, I determined, with the unanimous advice of the officers, to ſtrike our colours. The poſition which I was obliged to take to engage our enemy cloſe alongſide, was exceedingly diſadvantageous with reſpect to the other Dutch frigate, who did us ſome material damages, by raking us in the courſe of the action; we however omitted no opportunity of returning her fire, when our guns could do any execution. The univerſal alertneſs and intrepidity of the King's officers and ſhips company merit my warmeſt acknowledgements; and it concerns me exceſſively to acquaint you, that (though no exact returns have yet been made) the number of killed and wounded muſt to a certainty exceed eighty. Among the killed is Capt. Hayward, and among the wounded Lieut. Ellery; both officers whoſe behaviour on this unfortunate occaſion excites my admiration.

On the 1ſt of May, came on, at the Horſe-Guards, the trial of Major Moſes Corbet, late Lieutenant-Governor of Jerſey, for allowing himſelf to be ſurpriſed by the enemy; ſigning articles of capitulation when a priſoner; and attempting, by orders and other excitements, to induce the officers in command to concur with and ratify the ſame, thereby ſhamefully abandoning the very high and important truſt repoſed in him. The court was compoſed of Lt-Gen. Craig, Preſident. Members, Maj.-Gen^{s} Pigott and Grant, Col^{s} Stevens of 3d guards, Laſcelles of 3d dragoons, Murray of 77th foot, Adeane of 1ſt horſegren. guards, Lt-Col^{s} Woodford, Bertie, and Hurſe, of 1ſt guards, Lyſter of 3d guards, Muſgrave of 40th foot, Durore of 2d guards, Sir R. Lawrie of 16th light dragoons, and Sutton of 2d guards.

The priſoner was in his uniform, ſcarlet faced with blue, without a ſword. He was attended by the officer of the guard, and Mr Erſkine, his private counſel.

Sir Charles Gould, Judge-Advocate General, opened the proſecution for the crown. It was proved, that Rullecourt wrote the capitulation with his own hand, and inſiſted the Lieutenant-Governor ſhould ſign it within half an hour, during which time he endeavoured to intimidate the Lieutenant-Governor by threatening the town, declaring his preſent force was only his vanguard, and that his main body would join him next day; that the Lieutenant-Governor delayed ſigning it till the time was expired; that the French general to haſten it declared there were 3000 more troops at La Roque. The witneſſes then went into a detail of the circumſtances of the ſurpriſe. — The Lieutenant-Governor in his defence ſtated, that the chef de garde had got intoxicated, had not fixed his centinels on the battery, had not ſent tide-patroles as enjoined, had quitted his poſt before day, and ſuffered his men to follow his example; that he himſelf was taken priſoner within five minutes after his being informed the French were in the market-place, having only had time to diſpatch meſſengers to the 83d and 95th regiments; that Rullecourt ſaid to him he had landed 5000 men, and found the guard faſt aſleep; that he mentioned the numbers and arrangement of the troops on the iſland accurately; that his knowledge of the ſtrength of the iſland naturally made the Lieutenant-Governor credit him, in the account of his own force; for he could not ſuſpect that men had come over with their eyes open to certain diſgrace, captivity, and death; that he ſigned the capitulation to prevent the French general burning the town and ſhipping; that being convinced that his impriſonment abrogated his command, he conſidered that his acquieſcence, while it protected the town, could not poſſibly ſurrender the iſland; that the different meſſages ſent to the caſtle and to Major Pierſon, delayed time, and gave our troops time to aſſemble in force, and defeat the enemy. He concluded his defence with ſaying, he had ſerved two and thirty years in the army; that of his zeal for the ſervice he had ſeveral honourable teſtimonies: and truſted, on a candid conſideration of the whole circumſtances, that he ſhould be exculpated from all criminal imputation.

The Lieutenant-Governor called his witneſſes. They proved the readineſs of the French officers and ſoldiers to commit wanton acts of cruelty. Mr Lewis Poignard was followed by a French officer, who puſhed his bayonet into his back,

on

on which he fainted. On the French coming into town, they murdered an old man of ſeventy years of age as they paſſed his door: they alſo murdered two invalids, who were unarmed; and broke open and robbed ſeveral houſes: That on the capitulation being ſigned theſe violences ceaſed. All the evidence went to prove, that the Lieutenant-Governor was compelled to ſign the capitulation as the only means of preſerving the town from the cruelties of the French ſoldiers.

General Lord Robert Bertie attended voluntarily to ſpeak to the merits of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Lordſhip knew him firſt in 1756, in Ireland, when he was adjutant and captain-lieutenant of the royal fuſileers; ſoon after he got a company, and his Lordſhip ſolicited the Duke of Cumberland to continue him adjutant on account of his extraordinary merit in that poſt; that he accompanied his Lordſhip to the relief of Minorca; that he was afterwards in Gibraltar, and returned in 1759, on account of his health: in 1760, was his Lordſhip's aid du camp; in 1761, was made Major, and returned to Gibraltar. Some time after the regiment returned to England, he was forced to quit the ſervice by bad health. That in 1769, his Lordſhip joined with the late Earl of Albemarle, in recommending him to his Majeſty as Lieutenant Governor of Jerſey, and Lord Albemarle had often mentioned his ſatisfaction with Major Corbet's conduct; that Lord Rochford, when ſecretary of ſtate, told his Lordſhip what remarkable good intelligence Major Corbet always tranſmitted. His Lordſhip then concluded his friendly and praiſe-worthy panegyric on the merits of a brave but unfortunate veteran, with aſſuring the court, that he meant to give Lieutenant-Governor Corbet the beſt of characters in every capacity in which he had ſerved in under him. After this his Lordſhip withdrew.

A packet of letters was then preſented from different ſecretaries of ſtate, from Gen. Conway, apologizing for not attending the trial, but approving of the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct without reſerve; with ſeveral other letters of approbation from Lord Weymouth and Lord Hillſborough. The Governor then, in a few words, delivered with difficulty, ariſing from extreme ſenſibility, thanked the court for their candour, patience, and tenderneſs, and ſubmitted implicitly to their judgement.

The Judge-Advocate ſaid, he ſhould make no obſervations of his own, but ſhould leave the court to determine on the fate of Mr Corbet; only remarking, that he made no doubt the court would place the long ſervices of Mr Corbet, in oppoſition to the charges, in which apparent misfortune, not negligence, had involved him.

The court found the priſoner guilty of the whole charge, and ſuperſeded him in his commiſſion of Lieutenant-Governor of Jerſey.

On Thurſday, May 24. was tried before Lord Loughborough, in the court of common pleas, an action brought by ſeveral French and Spaniſh ſeamen, to recover wages due for navigating a ſhip, in common with the Engliſh crew, from St Chriſtopher's to England. The defence ſet up by the owners and captain was, that at the time of the hurricane in the iſland, the priſons being deſtroyed, and the military power inſufficient to keep the priſoners in awe, the plaintiffs were taken on board merely to prevent an inſurrection, and were not conſidered as ſeamen working on board. But it appeared by ſeveral witneſſes, who were confirmed by a cabin-boy called for the defendants, that the plaintiffs, after being fed with nouriſhing proviſions, recovered from their reduced ſtate of health, and were of eſſential ſervice on the voyage, and even the witneſs for the defendants ſaid, the crew of Engliſh ſailors could not have brought home the ſhip without aſſiſtance. The Noble judge cenſured the defence in very warm terms, and ſaid, that he was convinced the Weſt-India merchants, to whom it was aſcribed, would not treat the people of any nation in that manner, who had contributed to bring a veſſel ſafe into port, as to turn them adrift, and refuſe the payment of wages. The plaintiffs had a verdict for their wages.

On the 25th of June the court of king's bench ſentenced Mr Bate, the publiſher of a morning paper, to be committed to the cuſtody of the marſhal of the court of King's-bench for twelve months, for inſerting in his paper a libel againſt the Duke of Richmond.

SCOTLAND. [278.]

On the 18th of April, the Belle Poule and Berwick, which ſailed from Portſmouth on the 10th, arrived in Leith road, with the Calonne privateer, Luke Ryan

Ryan commander, which they took the morning of the 17th, near the mouth of the frith of Forth. She had been only six days from Dunkirk, and had taken one prize, which she ransomed for 300 guineas. The crew, about 240 in number, were sent next day to Edinburgh castle.

April 11. The Mary Anne, Greenlandman, of London, took, and sent into Lerwick in Shetland, the Neckar privateer of Dunkirk. When taken she had on board three ransomers, one for a Leith vessel from Dantzick for 800 guineas, and two for Newcastle vessels for 400 l. each.

May 3. The Proselyte brought into Leith road the Rohan Soubize French frigate of 22 guns and 150 men, which she took the 25th ult. near Shetland. The prisoners were landed next day, and lodged in Edinburgh castle.

May 22. A French privateer, commanded by Fall, chaced two vessels into Dunbar, and fired at them. Several of the shot fell in the town; but no person was hurt by it. She afterwards proceeded northward.

On the 24th, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh received the following letter, from David Greig, Esq; Provost of Arbroath, dated, May 23.

"I this day wrote your Lordship by express, that one of our sloops was taken off this harbour by a privateer belonging to Dunkirk. Since writing, I have received the inclosed from the commander of the privateer. The inhabitants are all in confusion. The privateer is firing on the town, and has already done damage to several houses.

I am, &c.

The following is an exact copy of what came inclosed in the above:

at Sea May The twenti-third

GENTLEMEN

I Send these two Words to inform you — That I Will have you to Bring to to The french Colour in Less than a quarter of an hour, or I set The town in fire Directly; Such is the order of My Master The King of france I am Sent By. Sent Directly the Major and The Chiefs of the town to Make Some agreement With me; or I'll Make my Duty. it is the Will of your & G FALL

Addressed on the back thus:

To Monsr. mayor of the town Call'd arbrought or in his absence to The Chief man after him in Scotland

Next day the Lord Provost received another letter from the provost of Arbroath, dated May 24. acquainting him, that the privateer continued firing upon the town till half past ten at night, and damaged several houses; that she anchored within a quarter of a mile of the town, and began firing again that morning about four o'clock. In this letter was inclosed Fall's demand, of which the following is a copy.

"*At Sea, eigth cloc in the afternoon, May the twenty third.*

GENTLEMEN,

I received just now your answer, By which you say I ask no terms, I thought it was useless, since I askt you to come aboard for agreement; But here are my terms. I will have thirty thousand pounds sterling at least, and six of the chief men of the Town for Hostage: Be Speedy or I Shot your Town away Directly, and I set fire to it. I am Gentlemen Your servant, (signed) G. FALL."

I sent some of my Crew to you, But if some harm happens to them, youlle be sure we'll hang up the main yard all the Prisoners we have aboard."

A gentleman at Arbroath, after mentioning what is inserted above, writes as follows.

"As the men who came on shore with a reply to our letter, containing Fall's demand for 30,000 l. were unarmed, it was agreed to let them off again, and tell their captain, that as to his threats of landing and setting fire to the town, we would endeavour to prevent it, for we would not agree to such terms. He then began a very brisk firing on the town, which struck some chimney tops, and broke into the roofs of several houses. The firing lasted above two hours, and was silent then for some time. Towards the morning, began to fire single guns, about a quarter of an hour betwixt each, from a twelve-pounder, the balls of which we found to be heated, in order to set fire to the town. About nine o'clock, he sent in a letter, with some passengers belonging to a sloop which he had just then captured, with his boat, of which the following is a copy.

GENTLEMEN, *At Sea, May the 24th,*

See whether you will come to some terms with me, or I come in presently with my cutter into the harbour, and I will cast down the town all over. Make haste, because I have no time to spare. I give you a quarter of an hour for your decision, and after I'll make my duty. I think

think it would be better for you, Gentlemen, to come ſome you a-board preſently, to ſettle the affairs of your town, you'll ſure then to be hurt. I give you my parole of honour. I am, Your,

G. FALL.

Monſ. Chiefs men of harbreught in Scotland."

"To this letter was given a verbal anſwer, that he might do as he pleaſed, and if he chuſed to come on ſhore, we would endeavour to give him a proper reception; and a flag was put up on the ſhore. Upon this he began a very briſk cannonading for about an hour, much better directed than before; but did no material damage. About mid-day he weighed anchor and left us."

Fall went next to Aberdeen, where he cut out two privateers from under the guns of a battery, which fired ſeveral ſhot at him.

In April, May, and June, a great fleet collected in Leith road, waiting convoy for the Baltic. The Artois, with upwards of 100 ſail, arrived in the end of April. Ships were joining them every day from different ports of England and Scotland. On June 10. Admiral Hyde Parker, with the Fortitude of 74 guns, Princeſs Amelia 84, Buffaloe 60, Bienfaiſant 64, Preſton 50, Dolphin 44, Latona 38, Cleopatra 32, and Eleanor of 18, arrived from Portſmouth; which place they left on the 3d, and paſſed by Deal the ſame day. They had 120 ſail of merchant ſhips under convoy, which, with thoſe formerly in the road, exceeded 500 ſail.

On the 23d of June, a fleet which left Jamaica on March 17. arrived in the road, under convoy of the Egmont of 74 guns, Grafton 74, Trident 64, Briſtol 50, and Endymion 44, with the Marquis de la Fayette, a French ſhip, bound for America, loaded on account of Congreſs, which the Endymion took on the paſſage, after an engagement of two hours. The Suffolk of 74 guns, with ten more of the Jamaica fleet, which had been left at the Orkneys, arrived on the 24th.

This fleet was ſo long on the paſſage, that the crews were reduced to ſhort allowance, by which a great many of them died, and ſome hundreds of ſick were landed at Leith. The priſoners taken in the Marquis de la Fayette, and the crews of two French veſſels that had been wrecked, which the convoy had taken on board, were ſent to Edinburgh caſtle on the 27th and 28th.

The fleet for the Baltic ſailed on the 27th, under convoy of the Artois. They amounted to about 500 ſail. Adm. Parker with the fleet under his command accompanied them. They had formerly made four attempts to ſail, in three of which they were put back, by the wind ſhifting, and once they were ordered to return, as it was imagined a fleet was lying in wait to intercept them.

A battery erecting betwixt Leith and Newhaven for protecting the ſhipping in Leith harbour, is now almoſt finiſhed. It fired for the firſt time on the King's birth-day.

On the 22d of June a great quantity of camp-equipage was ſent from Edinburgh caſtle to the camp that is forming near Dunbar; and on the 27th, the flank companies of the 25th regiment marched from the caſtle for the camp. The flank companies of the north fencibles arrived on the 19th, ſouth fencibles on the 30th, weſt fencibles on July 2d, and the Sutherland fencibles on July 3d.

The King has been pleaſed to ſettle a penſion of 100 l. a-year on Dr Robert Henry, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, author of the Hiſtory of Great Britain, written on a new plan, as a mark of his royal approbation of the literary merit and importance of that very uſeful and laborious work. [88.]

On June 21. the Rev. Dr William Robertſon, Principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh, had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand, on receiving a penſion of 200 l. a-year during life.

CAPTURES. [278.]

From Lloyd's Liſt.

By Britiſh men of war.

By the Aurora: L'Eſperance, a French privateer of 18 guns, carried into Penzance. She has ranſom-bills on board to the amount of 11,000 l. alſo a ſmuggling cutter, carried into St Ives.

By the Griffin and Rambler cutters: The Begging Brothers French privateer, carried into Weymouth.

By the Charming Betſey letter of marque: The ſloop Duck, from Portſmouth for Liverpool, with porter, &c. retaken, and carried into Mountſbay.

By the Galatea and Camilla: The Phœnix, from Cadiz for Boſton, carried into Kinſale.

By the Lively ſloop of war: A French privateer of 12 guns, and two veſſels which the privateer had taken; alſo another French privateer

privateer of 6 guns; all carried into Plymouth.

By Britiſh privateers.

By the Tartar of Alderney: The Earl of Dublin, retaken, and carried into Torbay.

By the Lively of Falmouth, Brown: The Prince D' Tingry privateer, of 16 guns and 70 men, carried into Fowey.

By the Revenge of Falmouth: The Saulnier, from Bayonne for Nantz, with pitch, tar, &c. carried into Penzance.

By the Hornet and Surpriſe letters of marque of Briſtol: The Three Friends from Amſterdam for St Euſtatia, worth from 16,000 l. to 20,000 l. carried into Antigua.

By the Conqueror of Briſtol: A Swede, from Teneriff for Oſtend, carried into King Road.

By the Revenge, Steane: The Count de Hector, of 8 guns and 57 men, carried into Marazian in Cornwall.

By the Belbriggan ſchooner of Dublin: A Dutch ſhip of 400 tons, from Grenada for Amſterdam, with ſugar, coffee, &c. ſent for Dublin.

By the Manifeſto: The Two Brothers, Ford, from Sunderland, retaken, and carried into Portſmouth.

By the Mercy, Macarty, of Dublin: A Swede, from Sette for Lubeck, with wine and brandy, carried into Limerick.

By the Saliſbury of Jerſey: La Brunette, from Guadaloupe for Bourdeaux, with ſugar, coffee, and cotton, carried into Falmouth.

By the Kidnapper of Lancaſter: La Sarte François, with 280 hhds of claret.

By the Plymouth Hero: The Harmonie, a Dutch prize; and the Grazaiſa, Maritta, Garlo, from Venice, carried into Plymouth.

By the Revenge, Baker: A French coaſter, carried into Penzance.

By the Truro of Falmouth: A large French Weſt Indiaman, with ſugar, cotton, &c. valued at 40,000 l. carried into Falmouth.

By the Sally, Tubman, of Liverpool: A Dutch Guineaman, with 350 ſlaves, carried into Barbadoes.

By the Succeſs, of London: A Dutch hoy, from Bourdeaux for Holland, with wine and brandy, carried into North Shiels.

By the Snap Dragon Goldſmith: A Dutch ſhip, laden with tobacco, indigo, ſugar, and coffee, carried into Dartmouth.

By the Mariana, Brown, Greenlandman: The Neckar French privateer, with five ranſomers on board, carried into Lerwick in Shetland.

By the Kidnapper, Brockbank: A French ſchooner, with coals, &c. carried into Falmouth.

By the Dragon of Guernſey: Two of the Euſtatia fleet, retaken, and carried into Torbay.

By the Devonſhire Hero, Niccol: The Petrus Alexander, of 450 tons, from Grenada, for Amſterdam, with ſugar, indigo, cotton, and coffee, ſaid to be worth 30,000 l. carried into Waterford.

By whom taken not mentioned: The Celia, Crawford, from London for Dublin, retaken, and carried into Falmouth; the Jonge Dirk, Harden, from Amſterdam for St Euſtatia, carried into St Kitts.

By the French, &c.

The Active, Jolliff, from Leghorn for Gibraltar, carried into Malaga.

The Mullet Hall, Izat, for Jamaica, carried into L'Orient.

The Anna Tereſa packet, for New York, carried into L'Orient; the mail was taken up by the captors.

The Britannia, Edy; a navy-victualler, from Cowes for Quebec, carried into Salem.

The John, Tizard, from Poole for Newfoundland, carried into Boſton.

The Gibraltar, Robinſon, from Dartmouth for Greenland, carried into Morlaix.

The Sally, Ghrimes, from the Weſt Indies for America, carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Joſhua and Phebe, Martin, from London for Waterford, ſent for St Maloes.

The Carlton, from Oporto for New York, ſent for Salem.

The Alice, Dawyer, from Liverpool for Newfoundland, carried into Breſt.

The Little Forgey, Brown, from London for Bermudas, ſent for Salem.

The John, Aſhburner, from Lancaſter for St Kitts, and a ſhip from Glaſgow for Jamaica, both carried into Martinico.

The Hypocrite privateer of Liverpool, Benyon, carried into Martinico.

The Katharine Gallie, from Lyme for Jerſey, carried into Cherburg.

The Lord Tyrone, from Waterford for New York, carried into Breſt.

The Betſey and Sally, Rogers, from Limerick for London, carried into Morlaix.

The Dolores, Macarthy, from Algiers for Gibraltar, carried into Malaga.

The Hawke cutter, of London, Nicolſon, carried into Morlaix.

The Squirrel, Flynn, from Whitehaven for Charleſtown, ſent for America.

The Manifeſto privateer, Capt. Fraſer, carried into Cherburg.

The Revenge privateer of Corke, carried into France.

The Fame privateer of Corke, carried into France.

The Grace, Phillips, from Aberavon for London, carried into France.

The Friends, Goodwill, from Carmarthen for London, carried into France.

The Gibraltar packet, from London for Gibraltar, carried into Cadiz.

Taken,

Taken, but whither carried not mentioned: The Beresford privateer of Waterford; the Admiral Rodney privateer of Lancaster; the Lord Howe, Power, from London for Barbadoes; the Betsey, Blackburn, from London for Barbadoes; the Drontheim, Prove, from the Isle of Man for Leghorn; the Jessie, Campbell, from Clyde for Jamaica; the Ranger, Wight, from Clyde for the West Indies; the Mary Ann, from Bristol for Dublin; the sloop Revenge privateer of London; the brig Hesler, Castaldy, with herrings, from Killibegs for Corke.

Taken, but ransomed: The Lark Sinnot; the Industry, Roach, from Ireland, for 300 guineas; the Portsmouth, Clark, from Yarmouth for Hamburg, for 500 guineas; the Neptune, Coates, from Swansey; the Nancy, of Aberdeen, for 300 guineas; the Swift, Ward, from Aberdeen for London, for 600 guineas; the Sally, Cooper, from Portaferry for Corke, for 500 guineas; the Six Sisters, Smith, from the Isle of Man for Jamaica, for 1500 guineas; the William, Gwyther, from Bristol for Ireland, for 525 l.; the Peace, Hogg, from Whitehaven for the West Indies, for 200 guineas; the Spooner, Barber, from Clyde to St Kitts, for 1800 guineas.

MARRIAGES.

March 20. In Charlestown, South Carolina, Lieut. John M'Neal, of the 9th reg. of foot, son of Gordon M'Neal, Esq; of Dublin, to Miss Blair Spence, eldest daughter of the deceased Mr William Spence, of Edinburgh.

June 3. At Usan, Mr John Græme, writer to the signet, to Miss Scott of Usan.

4. Henry Riddel, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Anne Glasford, daughter of John Glasford, Esq; of Dugaldston.

22. At Edinburgh, James Miller, Esq; late of Jamaica, to Miss Fordyce, of St David's street, Edinburgh.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Scott of Coldhouse, minister of Innerleithen, to Miss Margaret Chisholme, daughter of the deceased Dr Thomas Chisholme, Selkirk.

BIRTHS.

June 9. At London, the wife of Mr Godfrey, hosier, of two girls and a boy, all likely to do well.

27. At Stonebyres, Mrs Vere of Stonebyres, of a son.

DEATHS.

March 19. At St Jago, Capt. Fraser, of the Hastings East-Indiaman.

In Virginia, Maj.-Gen. Phillips. He died of an intermitting fever, sincerely and universally lamented by the whole army, to whom his misfortunes, as well as his acknowledged military talents, had particularly endeared him. He was a prisoner at Saratoga, and since that unfortunate event, has never been in England, but attached himself to the fortunes of his associates, with the most parental affection and perseverance.

May 6. At Gibraltar, Lieut. Alexander Cunnynghame, of the 39th regiment, son of the deceased Alexander Cunnynghame, clerk to the signet. The enemy set fire to a fascine battery, where he was on guard; and he received a wound, of which he died, in encouraging the men to extinguish the fire.

At Rye, in Sussex, of a dropsy, Mrs Elisabeth Barry, who, within the last eight years of her life, was tapped eighty-five times, and had taken from her the amazing quantity of 1567 English quarts of water.

May 19. At his house in Bedfordshire, Mr Mannington, aged 110.

23. At the manse of Lunan, Mr Henry Ogilvy, minister of that parish, in the 84th year of his age, and 53d of his ministry.

26. On Blackheath, suddenly, Charles Hayman, upwards of 100 years of age, formerly a soldier under K. William.

June 4. At Timpendean, Archibald Douglas, Esq; of Timpendean.

9. At Edinburgh, Sir Harry Monro, of Fowlis, Bt.

At London, Thomas Dummer, Esq; member of parliament for Lymington.

At Saffron Walden, Jane Reeves, aged 103.

John Lord Baron Lisle, aged 79.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr Walter Ruddiman, printer, nephew of the late celebrated Mr Thomas Ruddiman. [19.54.]

24. At Westfield, near Andover, Mrs Judith Clements, aged 109.

27. At Bristol Hot Wells, suddenly, Lady Miller, author of Letters from Italy, by an Englishwoman.

27. At Rosell, near Air, Mrs Hamilton of Bourtrechill.

29. At Perth, John Stewart, Esq; merchant, and late provost of that borough.

29. At Auchlouchry, John Ogilvy, of Inshewan, Esq;

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

June 9. to recommend to the dean and chapter of Worcester, Dr Richard Hurd, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to be elected Bishop of that see, vacant by the translation of Dr Brownlow North.

22. to confer the honour of knighthood on Wadsworth Busk, Esq; his Majesty's attorney-general in the Isle of Man; and also on George Moore, Esq; late speaker of the House of Keys in the said island.

26. to appoint the Rev. Dr Joſeph M'Cormack, to be Principal of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, in the univerſity of St Andrews, vacant by the death of Dr Robert Watſon.

to preſent Mr James Murdoch to the pariſh of Croſſmichael, in the ſhire of Kirkcudbright, vacant by the death of Mr Nathan M'Kie.

29. to order a writ to be iſſued under the great ſeal of G. Britain, for ſummoning Col. Thomas Twiſleton, of Broughton Caſtle in the county of Oxford, to parliament, as a Baron of the kingdom of G. Britain, by the title of *Baron of Saye and Sele.*

War-office, June 2.

1ſt dragoon-guards: Lieut. Charles Gray to be Captain of a troop, vice Thomas Cuming.

9th foot: Lieut. William Prince to be Captain of one of the additional companies, vice Warner Wall Gray.

14th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Hill Wallace to be Captain of a Company, vice James Urquhart; and Lieut. Peter Burnet to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Hill Wallace.

39th foot: Brev. Lt-Col. William Kellett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Charles Roſs; Brev.-Maj. Richard Baugh to be Major, vice William Kellett; Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Clarke to be Captain of a company, vice Richard Baugh; and Lieut. William Wray to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Clarke.

Lieut' Hon. Thomas Jones, of 36th foot; John Moore, of 11th foot; Henry Bowen Browne, of 52d foot; and Love Parry Jones, of 75th foot, to be Captains of independent companies of foot.

Colonel in the Eaſt Indies only: Lt-Col. Kenneth Earl of Seaforth, of 78th foot.

Lieutenant Colonels in the Eaſt Indies only: Maj. James Stuart, of 78th foot; and Maj. John Elphinſton, of 73d foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel in Africa only: Capt. Joſeph Wall, of the African corps.

War-office, June 9.

3d dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. Hugo Meynell, of 21ſt dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Cartwright.

83d foot: Lt-Col. Henry Fanſhawe, of 1ſt foot-guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Alexander Fotheringham Ogilvie.

1ſt foot-guards: Lt-Col. Alexander Fotheringham Ogilvie, of 83d foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Fanſhawe.

Major of a Brigade of the forces: Brev.-Maj. Trevor Hull, of 36th foot.

Major Generals in the Eaſt Indies only: Col. James Stuart, of late 90th foot; and Col. John Lord Macleod, of 73d foot.

War-office, June 19.

1ſt foot-guards: Lt-Col. Thomas Colins to be Captain of a company, vice James Stewart; and Capt. Kingſmill Evans to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Colins.

3d foot-guards: Capt. Naſſau Thomas to be Captain of a company, vice Francis Hall.

War-office, June 23.

Lieut' John Fraſer, of 1ſt foot; Frederick Auguſtus Wetherall, of 17th foot; James Lord Torphichen, of 62d foot; William Gilleſpie, of 77th foot; Campbell Callender, of 67th foot; John Pringle, of 36th foot; William Shillinglaw, of 77th foot; Thomas Armſtrong, of 49th foot; Hugh Mallet, of 11th foot; John Ryan, of 81ſt foot; Robert Duffe, of 77th foot; Godfrey Featherſton, of 66th foot; and Thomas Honeyborne, of 32d foot, to be Captains of independent companies of foot.

War-office, June 26.

82d foot: Lt-Col. John Gunning to be Colonel, vice Francis M'Lean.

100th foot: Lieut. John Aſpinall to be Captain of a Company; Capt.-Lieut. Patrick Haggart to be Captain, vice Thomas Crauford; and Lieut. John George Hobſon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Patrick Haggart.

Maj. Banaſtre Tarleton, of 79th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, by brevet.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.

67th foot: Lieut. Edward Wilſon to be Captain, vice John Knox, promoted.

81ſt foot: Eldeſt Lieut. George Skene to be Captain, vice Peter Gordon, who retires. *Both dated May 25. 1781.*

Ships of war commiſſioned, or new captains appointed. [53]

The favour of a correſpondent.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Victory	120	John Howarth
Barfleur	98	John Knight
Cambridge	80	John Elphinſtone
Gibraltar	80	Cha. Knatchbull
Arrogant	74	Samuel Corniſh
Bedford	74	John Graves
Berwick	74	John Ferguſon
Conqueror	74	Geo. Balfour
Fortitude	74	Geo. Robertſon
Grafton	74	Wm Garnier
Dragon	74	S. Oſborn
Ramillies	74	John Cowling
Ruſſell	74	And. Sutherland
Royal Oak	74	J. P. Ardeſoiſe
Sultan	74	James Watt
Invincible	74	Rd Bickerton junior
Centaur	74	—— Smith
Africa	64	Tho. Newnham

Ships

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Agamemnon	64	Benj. Caldwell
Exeter	64	Henry Ball
Sampſon	64	Wm Dickſon
Sceptre	64	Wm Allan
Belliqueux	64	James Brine
Rippon	60	John Blanket
Buffaloe	60	Wm Truſcott
Prince Edward	60	Wm Ann Pulteney
Centurion	50	S. W. Clayton
Briſtol	50	J. Tho. Duckworth
Hannibal	50	Ant. Parrey
Iſis	50	Hon. Tho. Lumley
Portland	50	Hon. James Luttrell
Preſton	50	Alex. Græme
Renown	50	John Henry
Argo	44	John Butchart
Dolphin	44	William Blair
Rainbow	44	And. Snape Douglas
Aſſurance	44	William Swiney
Arethuſa	38	Sir Rich. Pearſon
Latona	38	Sir Hyde Parker
Perſeverance	38	Skeffington Lutwidge
Danae	34	Tho. Lloyd
Æolus	32	Geo. Keppel
Alarm	32	Cha. Cotton
Apollo	32	Cha. P. Hamilton
Alcmene	32	Hon. Seymour Finch
Confederate	32	James Cumming
Iphigenia	32	Cha. Hope
Quebec	32	Chriſt. Maſon
Recovery	32	Lord Hervey
Southampton	32	William Affleck
Succeſs	32	Cha. M. Pole
Raleigh	32	Matt. Squire
Boreas	28	Lord Cha. Fitzgerald
Greſcent	28	Hon. Tho. Pakenham
Huſſar	28	Tho. M. Ruſſell
Pandora	28	John Inglis
Shark	28	Howel Lloyd
Tartar	28	Rob. Sutton
Ariadne	24	Sir John B. Warren
Champion	24	Tho. Weſt
Crocodile	24	James King
Daphne	24	Wm Carlyon
Furydice	24	Geo. Wilſon
Narciſſus	24	Edw. Edwards
Mentor	20	Rob. Deans
Murmidon	20	Hen. Trollope
Port Royal	18	T. Kelly
Barbuda	16	Francis Pender
Cameleon	16	Tho. Drury
Duc de Charters	16	J. C. Purvis
Fairy	16	Wm Yeo
Fury	16	Tho. Totty
General Monk	16	—— Rogers
Hope	16	Wm Thomas
Porto	16	Geo. Lindſay
Swallow	16	T. Wills
Swift	16	T. Graves
Savage	16	Cha. Stirling
Syiph	16	L. Græme
Vulture	16	Rupert George
Avenger	14	James Duncan
Alderney	14	John L. Naeſmith
Childers	14	Cha. Lyndon
Lively	14	John Manley
Nymph	14	Wm Stevens
Zephyr	14	Wm Smith
Hornet	14	Francis Tinſby
R. Auguſta yacht	8	Chich. Forteſcue
Infernal (*Fire-ſhips*)	8	Hen. D'Eſterre Darby
Harpy (*Fire-ſhips*)	8	Wm Cayley
Salamander (*Fire-ſhips*)	8	E. Bowater
Veſuvius *bomb*	8	Hon. Alex. Cochrane
Rattleſnake *cutter*	12	Peter Clements
SanCarlos *ſtore ſhip*	32	John Boyle
Proteus *priſon-ſhip*	20	J. Buchannan
Armed Ships.		
Ranger	32	Hercules Wyborn
Pacifique	20	Wm Heath
Prince Arthur	20	—— Clarke
Molly	20	Walter Long
Canceaux	20	John Schank
Mackworth	20	Tho. Lewes
Lady Mackworth	20	James Dickenſon
Defiance	20	Ja. Burney
Loudoun	20	Wm James
Florida	14	Cha. Oſborn

Alterations in the Houſe of Commons ſince the meeting of parliament. [215.]

John Sawbridge, for London,
John Calvert ſenior, for Tamworth, —
— in the room of John Kirkman, and Anth. Chamier, who died before the meeting of parliament.
Hon. Charles Geo. Percival, for Launceſton,
Hon. James Stuart, for Plympton, —
— in the room of Ld Viſ. Cranburn, a peer.
John Calvert, junior, for Malmſbury,
Sir Geo. Oſborn, Bt, for Horſham, —
— in the room of Lord Viſcount Lewiſham, who ſits for Staffordſhire.
Sir Sampſon Gideon, Bt, for Midhurſt,
George Johnſtone, for Leſtwithiel, —
— in the room of the Hon. John St John, who ſits for Newport, Hants.
Hon. Ed. Onſlow, for Aldborough, Yorkſhire,
John Bullock, for Steyning,
Geo. Forreſter, for Wenlock,
Wm Lord Viſc. Fielding, for Beeralſton,
Chriſt. D'Oyley, for Seaford,
Francis Burton, for Heyteſbury,
Walter Spencer Stanhope, for Haſlemere,
Hon. Wm Pitt, for Appleby,
Hon. Geo. Fitzwilliam for Richmond, —
— in the room of Sir Richard Sutton, Bt, who ſits for Sandwich; Filmer Honeywood, who ſits for Kent; Tho. Whitmore, who ſits for Bridgnorth; Lord A. Percy, who ſits for Northumberland; John Robinſon, who ſits for Harwich; Rt Hon. Wm Eden, who ſits for Woodſtock; Sir James Lowther, Bt, who ſits for Cumberland; William Lowther, who ſits for Carliſle; Rt Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, who ſits for Edinburgh city.

Sir

Sir Tho. Halifax, Kt, } for Coventry, —
Thomas Rogers, }
— no election having been made at the general one.

Hon. Henry Fane, } for Lyme Regis, —
David Rob. Mitchell, }
— the former election having been declared void.

Peter Wm Baker, for Arundel,
John Gordon, for Kirkcudbright,
Hugh Scot, for Berwickſhire,
Jacob Wilkinſon, for Honiton, —
— in the room of Sir Pat. Crauford, Peter Johnſtone, Hugh Scot, Alex. M'Leod, whoſe elections were declared to be void.

Henry Jones, for Devizes, —
— in the room of Charles Garth, made a Commiſſioner of Exciſe.

Gabriel Steward, } for Weymouth, &c. —
Wm R. Rumbold, }
— in the room of Warren Liſle, and William Cheſin Grove, made Stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Edmund Burke, for Malton,
Edwin Laſcelles, for Northallerton,
Paul Cobb Methuen, for Great Bedwin,
Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bt, for Yarmouth, Hants,
Sir S. B. Fludyer, Bt, for Aldborough, Yorkſhire, —
— in the room of Savile Finch, made Steward of the manor of Eaſt Hundred; Daniel Laſcelles, Paul Methuen, Edw. Ruſhworth, and Hon. Edw. Onſlow, made Stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Geo. Lord Viſc. Malden, for Leſtwithiel, —
— in the room of the Hon. Thomas De Gray, a peer.

Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bt, for Huntingdon,
James Dutton, for Glouceſterſhire,
John Frederick, for Chriſtchurch,
Geo. Daubney, for Briſtol,
Rich. Barwell, for Helſton,
—— Lawrence, for Rippon, —
— in the room of Sir Geo. Wombwell, Bt, Wm Bromley Cheſter, James Harris, Sir Hen. Lippincott, Bt, Jocelyn Deane, Wm Aiſlabie, deceaſed.

Edward Lewis, for New Radnor,
Philip York, } for Helſton,
Jocelyn Deane, }
Hon. Geo. K.-Elphinſtone, for Dumbartonſhire, Charles Dundas, for Orkney, &c.
Edw. Roe Yeo, } for Coventry,
John Lord Sheffield, }
John Ackland, for Bridgewater,
Rt Hon. Sir L. Dundas, Bt, for Edinburgh city,
Hans W. Mortimer, for Shaftesbury,
Sir Adam Ferguſſon, Bt, for Airſhire,
Sir James Marriot, Kt, for Sudbury, —
— in the room of John Lewis, Tho. Lord Hyde, Wm Evelyn, Lord Frederick Campbell, Robert Baikie, Sir Thomas Hallifax, Thomas Rogers, Benj. Allan, Wm Miller, Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bt, Hugh Montgomery, Ph. C. Creſpigney, — who were found not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned.

A Liſt of the Conteſted Elections at the General Election in 1780, *with the numbers polled for each Candidate.* ‡ *Thoſe in Italics are the unſucceſsful candidates.*

Abingdon.

John Mayor	137
Tho. Woolridge	55

Arundel.

Sir Pat. Crawford, Kt,	167
Tho. Fitzherbert	131
Hon. Percy Wyndham	69

Aylesbury.

Anth. Bacon	433
Tho. Ord	374
John Smith	135

Barnſtaple.

John Cleveland
Francis Baſſet
Wm Dewaynes

Bedfordſhire.

J. Earl of Upper Oſſory
Hon. St Andrew St John [poll.
Rob. H. Lord Ongley declined the

Bedford.

Samuel Whitbread	673
Sir Wm Wake, Bt,	421
John Kenrick	304

Bodmyn.

Geo. Hunt
Wm Maſterman
Sir James Laroche, Bt,

Boſton.

Lord Rob. Bertie
Humph. Sibthorpe
Sir Chriſt. Whichcot, Bt,

Bridgewater.

Hon. A. Poulett
Benj. Allen
John Ackland

Briſtol.

Matt. Brickdale	2771
Sir Hen. Lippincott, Bt,	2518
Hen. Cruger	1271
Samuel Peach	788

Edmund Burke declined the poll

Cambridgeſhire.

Rt Hon. Lord Robert Manners	1741
Philip Yorke	1452
Sir Sampſon Gideon, Bt,	1058

Cambridge town.

Benj. Keene	96
Ja. W. Adeane	83
Chriſt. Potter	18

Cambridge Univerſity.

James Mansfield	277
Hon. John Townſhend	237
Tho. Lord Hyde	206
Rich. Croftes	150
Hon. Wm Pitt	141

Canterbury.

Geo. Gipps	634
Cha. Robinſon	617
Wm Lord Newhaven	469
Sir H. W. Dashwood Bt	159
Mich. Lade	28

Carnarvonſhire.

John Parry
Tho. Lord Newborough.

Clitheroe.

Thomas Liſter	33
John Parker	31
Aſheton Curzon	17

Col. bofter

Colchester.
If. M. Rebow 564
Sir Rob. Smyth, Bt, 301
Alex. Fordyce 121
Rob. Mayne 13

Coventry.
Edw. Roe Yeo
John Baker Holroyd
Sir Tho. Halifax, Kt,
Tho. Rogers
} no election made

Cricklade.
Paul Benfield
John Macpherson
Samuel Petrie

Derby.
Ld G A. H. Cavendish 87
Edward Coke 80
Dan. P. Coke 7

Downton.
Rob. Shaftoe 24
Hon. Hen. S. Conway 23
Alex. Hume 8
John Saunders 7

Durham city.
John Lambton
John Tempest
John Milbank declined the poll

St Edmundsbury.
Sir Charles Davers, Bt
Rt Hon. H. S. Conway
John A. Lord Hervey

Evesham.
Sir John Rushout, Bt 435
Charles William Boughton Rouse 379
Charles Badge 357

Gloucester city.
Charles Barrow
John Webb
Geo. Aug. Selwyn
Sir Andrew S. Hammond
} Declined the poll.

Helston.
Philip Yorke
Jocelyn Deane
Thomas Lord Hyde
William Evelyn
} A double return.

Hertford.
Thomas Dimsdale 286
William Baker 256
John Calvert 241

Heydon.
Christoper Atkinson 118
William Chaytor 92
Billy Thompson 28

Hindon.
Lloyd Kenyon 187
Na. William Wraxall 173
John Saunders 23
Samuel Peach 16

Honiton
Sir George Yonge, Bt 393
Alexander Macleod 259
Laurence Cox 241

Hythe.
Sir Charles Farnaby, Bt 62
William Evelyn 61
John Stevenson 44
Richard James 42

Ivelchester.
Peregrine Cust
Samuel Smith, junior
——— *Lane*
— —

Ipswich.
William Wollaston 347
Thomas Staunton 341
Jos. Grigby 253
W. Middleton 247

Kingston upon Hull.
William Wilberforce 1126
Lord Robert Manners 673
David Hartley 456

Leominster.
John Lord V. Bateman 357
Richard Payne, Kt, 345
Thomas Mitton 44

Lewes.
Hon. Henry Pelham 95
Thomas Kempe 91
Thomas Hay 76

Lyme Regis.
Hen. Hatford
Lionel Darell, jun.
Hon. Henry Fane
Dav Rob. Mitchell
} A double return.

Lincoln city.
Sir Thomas Clarges, Bt 626
Robert Vyner 616
George Aug. Lord Visc. Lumley 339
Thomas Scrope 4

Liverpool.
Bamber Gascoygne, jun. 608
Henry Rawlinson 572
Richard Pennant 462

London.
Geo. Hayley 4062
John Kirkman 3804
Frederick Bull 3150
Nath. Newnham 3036
John Sawbridge 2957
Richard Clarke 1771

Ludlow.
Edward Lord Clive
Frederick Cornwall
Tho. Beale declined the poll.

Maidstone.
Sir Horace Mann, Kt 558
Clement Taylor 399
Hon. Charles Finch 262

Great Marlow.
William Clayton
Sir John B. Warren, Bt
Paul Benfield

Milbourn Port.
Thomas H. Medlycott 62
John Townson 56
Hon. Temple Luttrell 44
John Hunter 36

Newark.
Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. 518
Lord Geo. Sutton 510
Robert Forster 418

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Bt 1408
Andrew Robinson Bowes 1135
Thomas Delaval 1085

Norwich.
Sir Harbord Harbord, Bt 1382
Edward Bacon 1199
John Thurlow 1103
William Windham 1069

Nottingham.
Robert Smith 571
Daniel Parker Coke 343
John Cartwright 150
Hon. Sir William Howe, K. B. declined the poll.

Oakhampton.
Richard Vernon
Humph. Minchin
Charles Ph. Jennings
Richard Heaviside

Oxford city.
Hon. Peregrine Bertie
Lord Robert Spencer
Benj. Bond Hopkins

Pembrokeshire.
Hugh Owen 1089
Richard Lord Milford 912

Penryn.
Sir Francis Basset, Bt 118
John Rogers 101
William Chaytor 82
Paul Wentworth 44

Plymouth.
Sir Fred. L. Rogers, Bt 162
Geo Darby 123
John Culme 76
Sir G. B. Rodney 21

Poole.
Jos. Gulstone
William M. Pitt
Joshua Mauger
John Adams

Portsmouth.
Hon. Robert Monckton 31
Sir William Gordon, K. B. 20
Sir H. Featherstonhaugh 11

New Radnor.
Edward Lewis
John Lewis
} A double return.

Reading.
Francis Annesley 350
John Dodd 317
Hon. Temple Luttrell 199

Rochester.
Geo. Finch Hatton 331
Robert Gregory 319
N. Smith 281

Saltash.

Saltash.

Sir Grey Cooper, Bt
Rt Hon. Charles Jenkinson
Sir William Lemon, Bt
John Buller

Sandwich.

Philip Stephens	477
Sir Richard Sutton, Bt	366
Charles Brett	302

Seaford.

John Durand	26
John Robinson	24
John Molesworth	12
Geo. Medley	10

Shaftesbury.

Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bt
Francis Sykes
Hans W. Mortimer
Sir George Collier, Kt

Southampton.

John Fuller	264
Hans Sloane	249
John Fleming	237

Southwark.

Sir Richard Hotham, Kt	1300
Nath. Polhill	1138
Henry Thrale	855

Stafford.

Hon. Edward Monckton	258
Rich. Brinf. Sheridan	247
Rich. Whitworth	168
—— *Drummond*	46

Stockbridge.

Hon. John Luttrell	66
Hon. James Luttrell	66
Robert Mayne	51
Sir Willoughby Aston, Bt	51

Sudbury.

Sir Pat. Blake, Bt	418
Ph. C. Crespigny	344
Sir James Marriot, Kt	345
John Henniker jun.	271

Surry.

Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bt,	2419
Hon. Aug. Keppel	2179
Hon. Thomas Onslow	1506

Warwick.

Robert Ladbroke	212
Hon. Charles F. Greville	203
Hon. Robert F. Greville	187

Wells.

Clement Tadway	126
Robert Child	105
G. Lovell	52

Wendover.

Richard Smith
John M. Smith
Sir John Elliot, Bt
Rich. Heaviside

Westminster.

Sir Geo. B. Rodney,	5298
Hon. Charles James Fox	4878
Thomas Earl of Lincoln	4257

Wigan.

Hen. S. Bridgeman	58
Hon. Hor. Walpole	36
Sir Rich. Clayton, Bt	33

Windsor.

Hon. John Montagu	214
P. P. Powney	174
Hon. Aug. Keppel	158

Worcester.

Thomas Bates Rous	1085
Hon. William Ward	832
Sir Watkin Lewis	701

Yorkshire.

Sir Geo. Savile, Bt
Hen. Duncombe
Edwin Lascelles declined the poll.

SCOTLAND

Airshire.

Hugh Montgomery	65
Sir Adam Ferguſſon, Bt	55

Berwickshire.

Hugh Scot	50
Sir John Paterſon, Bt	35

Dumbartonshire.

Lord Frederick Campbell	27
Hon. Geo. Keith Elphinſtone	19

Kirkcudbright Stewartry

Peter Johnſtone
John Gordon

Orkney and Zetland.

Robert Baikie	11
Charles Dundas	5

Roxburghshire.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt
Lord Robert Kerr

Edinburgh city.

William Miller
Rt Hon. Sir L. Dundas, Bt

Aberbrothoc, Aberdeen, &c.

Adam Drummond
Sir David Carnegie, Bt

Cupar, Perth, &c.

Geo. Dempſter
John Fletcher Campbell

Culroſs, Dunfermline, &c.

James Campbell
Fr. James Erſkine

Glaſgow, Dumbarton, &c.

John Crauford
William Fullarton

Kintore, Banff, &c.

Staats Long Morris
James Grant

Kirkaldy, Burntiſland, &c.

John Henderſon
Hen. Dundas

Lauder, Haddington, &c.

Francis Charteris
Robert Coult

Lochmaben, Dumfries, &c.

Sir Robert Herries, Kt,
—— *Crauford*

Prices of grain at Haddington, June 29.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	20s. 0d.	19s. 6d.	18s. 6d.
Bear,	13s. 6d.	13s. 0d.	12s. 9d.
Oats,	13s. 2d.	12s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Peaſe,	11s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	10s. 0d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in June 1781.

Males 15
Females 24
} 39. Decreaſed 5.

Age.			N°
Under		2	10
Between	2	& 5	4
	5	& 10	3
	10	& 20	2
	20	& 30	3
	30	& 40	2
	40	& 50	3
	50	& 60	3
	60	& 70	5
	70	& 80	4

Diseases.	N°
Aged ——	4
Aſthma ——	2
Bowelhive ——	2
Conſumption ——	18
Fever ——	7
Stillborn ——	6

Edinburgh, July 17. 1781. Oat-meal, 11d. Bear-meal, 7d. Peaſe-meal, 7d.

PRICES of STOCKS.

June 15. 1781.

Bank Stock, 112 3 4ths.
South Sea New Ann. 58 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
3 per cent. Bank red. 58 1 8th a 1 4th.
4 per cent. New 1777, 73 7 8ths a 74.
India Bonds, 12s. a 13s. Pr.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 10 5 8ths a 3 4ths.
3 per cent. Scrip. 59 a 1 8th.
Omnium, 8 3 4ths.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 5 s. 6 d.

June 29.

Bank Stock, 113 1 4th a 5 8ths.
South Sea Old Ann 57 7 8ths a 78.
3 per cent. Bank red 57 7 8ths a 58.
4 per cent. New 1777, 73 7 8ths a 74.
India Bonds, 9 s. a 11 s. Pr.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 10 7 8ths per cent.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 7 s.